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The
Brashear--Brashears
Family

1449-1929

By
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Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

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Brashear Family

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Marquis of Jocas; lords and counts of Saint-Simon Lords of La Plane of Pix, of Camboulin, of Vallade, etc.

Coat of Arms; For the branch, House of Brassier de Jocas; Gold, fesse, azure. Crown of a marquis. Supports two lions.

The House of Brassier, whose nobility of ancient extraction reverts incontestably to the XIVth century, has its origin in the province of Champagne, whence it spread itself successively into Provence Rouergue, Lorraine and Germany, where many of its members enjoy up to this time high positions.

The chivalric extraction of this house is attested by all the documents of the researches of the nobility made in the year, 1667, by Mr. Pellot, intendent de la generalite de Guiene and by the authentic proofs of nobility established by Chevillard in behalf of Mr. Bernard de Brassier, Knight, lord of LaPlane, on the occasion of his installation as Knight in the order and militia of Saint Esprit de Montpellier.

Most of the titles of nobility of the house of Brassier having been lost, destroyed or burned at the time of the Revolution of 1789, we were compelled to supply them by establishing the genealogy which shall be read on authentic documents which we shall cite, and the originals of which are preserved in the imperial archives of Paris. By the aid of these documents we have been able to correct the errors committed by M. de Courcelles, Genealogist of the King, in the very incomplete genealogy which he has published about this House in the fifth volume of l'Histoire Genealogique des Paris de France.

John de Brassier, the first known ancestor of the family, was a gentleman of the City of Reims, who followed Geffroy le Maingre-Boucicaut, brother of the Merechal de Boucicaut, when he besieged the antipope Benedict at Avignon, and who at the beginning of the XVth century settled in the province, where his descendents have perpetuated themselves. From him have descended the different branches of this house, whose number is four, ie.,

1. That of the Lords and Marquises of Jocas, residing at Carpentras;

2. The branch Brassier de la Plane, direct issue in the second degree of the preceding one, settled in Rouergue and became extinct in the ninth degree with Bernard Brassier, Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost of Montpellier in 1696.

3. The first branch of Brassier de Saint-Simon, direct descendent in the fourth degree of the preceding one, and settled in Germany. On account of the extinction of the above branch, and of the custom well known and adopted in France in consequence of which the younger branch of the family receives the qualifications of nobility of the degree next inferior to that of the qualifications enjoyed by the older branch, the first branch of the Saint-Simon has the right to assume the title of Count, because the older branch enjoys the title of Marquis.

4. In conclusion, the second branch of Brassier de Saint-Simon, issue in the seventh degree of the former one, and actually domiciled in the ancient Provence of Le Rouergue.

Beside the seigneurial fief of Jocas of which the older branch carries the name, and which has been decorated in the last century with the title of Marquisat, the family has possessed several other important ones, among others those of LaPlane, of Camboulan, of Le Pin of Vallade, of Saint-Simon and etc.,

Although the Coats of Arms of the branch of Jocas differ essentially from those of the other three branches, it does not at all follow that their origin is a different one from the other, as for time immemorial it has been recognized that the Coat of Arms does not prove the identity of family. We are unable to affirm whether the original coats of arms are those of the branch of Jocas, or those used by the branches of La Plane and of Saint Simon, but we presume that the oldest ones are those of the branch of Jocas, which is the oldest and from which the three other branches have issued. In the different provinces where it had had its residence, in France as well as in Germany, this house has always been allied with the most ancient and the most noble families. We

notice among the alliances of the branch of the marquises of Jocas the following names; De Grignan, Alleman de Chateauneuf, de Gardane, des Henriques, d'Anselme, de Bernady, de Conceyl, d'Albert de Grillett de Brissac, de Lopis-Lafare, des Courtils, de Montbertoin, Jacops d'Aigremont, etc., and in the alliances of the branches of Saint Simon, those of Hautvillar, de pere, d'Espinas de Montbron, de Eequin de Barbotan, de Fleyres, de Clarac, d'Alray, de Boyer, de Loren, Pino de Frieddenthal, de Stampfer, de Ribeaupierre, etc.

The authentic and uninterrupted filiation of this house was established since:

John Brassier, Page, first known ancestor of the family de Brassier originally from the diocese of Reims, who settled in the city of Pernes, in the county of Venaissin, about the year 1440; he received the acknowledgment of different parties, his tenants by emphyteusis by legal document of acknowledged before Claude Cornetti, notary in said Pernes, fourteenth of February, 1446, fifth of February 1449 and eighth of January, 1456.

Jean de la Porte, lord of Champeroux in the diocese of Bourges, gave him remittance of the revenues which he had exacted for him in the neighborhood of the city of Pernes, by document executed in the Castle of Boulbon in Provence before Humbert de Rota, notary of Avignon, the eleventh day of June, 1449. Jean Brassier was married three times, first with Antoinette de Maulsang of whom he inherited, although there were no children, second with Huguette de Grignan of the city of Carpentras, who also died without children after having made her testament before Guillaume Pinchoni, a notary of Pernes, in the month of January, 1465, by which she made a legacy to her husband, and made Rodolphe de Vulsioecchia, her son by a former marriage, her universal legatee; third by contract executed by the same notary, March 25th, 1465, with Isabelle de Ries, daughter of Baudet de Ries of the City of Apt. He made his testament, March 9, 1477, through the before mentioned Pinchoni, notary, by which, in case his widow should marry again, he places under the guardianship of Etienne and of Pierre de Riccis, his brother-in-law, his five children, whose names follow:

1. Raymond Brassier, who married Sezanne de Laugier, who is believed the daughter of Baudoin Laugier of the city of Apt. He made his testament, June 29th, 1494, before Vincent Chapat, notary of Pernes, and in this document he names his two children Andre Brassier, legatee of his father, who was married with Alienor Boutin, daughter of Bernard Boutin and Antoinette des Astouds. Ailenor, not having had

any children, disposed of her property in favor of her brother in 1546 and Andre Brassier made his cousin Claude de Sainte-Marie his legatee by his testament made October 8, 1562, before Charles de Saint Maurice, notary of Pernes. He left only a natural daughter Marie de Brassier.

(b) Dauphine Brassier, died without marrying.

2. Jean Brassier, who follows:

3. Mauriec Brassier, who formed the branch of the lords of La Plane of Saint-Simon, of Camboulan, of Vallade, etc., mentioned hereafter.

4. Jean Brassier, died without posterity.

5. Catherine Brassier, married through Raymond Brassier, her oldest brother, and through Pierre de Ries, her uncle, on October 14th, 1485, with Jean de Sainte Marie of the city of Pernes.

SECOND DEGREE

11. Jean de Brassier, second of this name, acknowledged to have been recognized as a noble and powerful man was placed, when his father died, with his mother and his uncles. He was engaged by marriage contract made at Carpentras before Martial Boneti, notary, at the house of Perrin Bertrand, father of the learned Etienne Bertrand, February 12th, 1495, to Catherine de Bellesmanieres. Jean Brassier had a law-suit against Louis de Bellesmanieres, his brother-in-law for the recovery of the sum of 350 golden crown intended as a marriage settlement upon Dauphine Augigier, her mother-in-law; thereupon obtained a judgment of Jean Ferrier, archbishop of Arles, sovereign seigneur of Montdragon, given at the Castle de Salon, August 5, 1514, who gave him judgment in favor of his claim. By legal documents of January 2, 1521, made in the presence of Isnard Jay, notary at Pernes, he divided with his brothers and sister and Andre Brassier, his nephew, the property accruing from the succession of his father and mother. On June 28, 1557, in the presence of Pierre Cornetti, notary. he made his last will and testament in which he made his oldest sons universal legatee. Of his marriage he left;

1. Barthelemy Brassier, who follows:

2. Antoine Brassier, and ecclesiastic who was the legatee of his father, besides the patrimony which had been bestowed upon him by legal document of January 28, 1524.

THIRD DEGREE

Barthelemy Brassier, heir of his father's property, added the name of Jocas to his own and transmitted the same to posterity. He married the noble young lady, Esprite Choiselat, daughter of Thomas Choiselat and of Janne d'Avignon. He

made his testament before Gaspard Anglesy, notary in Pernes, December 22, 1556, and left as his heir his only son, whom he placed under the guardianship of his wife, and in case this was refused, under that of Andre Brassier, his cousin; but his widow having declined his administration, and his cousin having excused himself from the same, on account of his old age, the magistrates provided for this by solemn legal documents dated March 23rd, 1557, and proceeded therefore to an inventory of the titles and property of the family on the 28th of September, following. Of this marriage with Esprite Choiselat, Barthelemy had the son reported after this.

FOURTH DEGREE

Esprit Brassier De Jocas, to whom his mother gave a receipt for the sum of 2801 florins, by a legal document given in the Castle of Mazan before Pierre Arnaud, notary of Pernes, February 3, 1576, was married through contract made before Boniface Grossi, November 25th, 1574, with Francoise de Jarente, said to be of the family of Mulsang, and of Anne Cahassole of the city of Pernes, who made him father of several children in favor of whom he made his testament in the monastery of the regular canons de Norte-Dame-du-Grez, at Carpentras, before Pierre Arnaud, February 28th, 1592. These children were.

1. Allemand Brassier, who follows:
2. Francois Brassier de Jocas, who married by contract of October 14th, 1602, Anne d'Ambrun, daughter of Jean d'Ambrun and Gabrielle Joannis, of the place Caromb, diocese of Carpentras, by whom he had only one daughter, Chatherine Brassier, who was married with Guillaume de Belgiers;
3. Gaspard Brassier de Jocas, canon of the metropolis of Avignon, who made his testament, received by Etienne Mazelli, notary of the city, April 10th, 1638, in favor of Pierre Brassier de Jocas, his nephew.
4. Thomas Brassier de Jocas, died without posterity.
5. Marguerite Brassier de Jocas, married June 10, 1601, with Theodore de Sainte-Marie.

FIFTH DEGREE

Alleman Brassier de Jocas, heir of his father and mother, was married by legal document made before Pierre Arnaud, notary at Pernes, June 18, 1594, with Madeline de Cheilus, daughter of Jean de Chelius and of Louise Alleman de Chateauneuf, with whom he received the deed of Gaspard de Fougasse and of Louise d'Alleman, his wife, to a house which they had in the city of Pernes and which was turned over to them before Jean Giberti, notary, February 18, 1611. He made his testament, received by Benoit Perroqueti, September

18, 1625, in which one finds the following children:

1. Francois Brassier de Jocas, killed at the siege of Montauban, where he fought as a volunteer in the company of Marquis of Thor in the month of September 1621.
2. Pierre Brassier de Jocas, who continued the posterity.
3. Catherine Brassier de Jocas, who in 1621 married Gaspard du Pont du Bourg de Thor in Venaissin.
- Catherine Marie Brassier de Jocas, a nun in the monastery of Saint George in Avignon.
5. Marguerite Brassier de Jocas, a nun or sister of the Order of Bernardines in the Abbey of La Madeline at Carpentras in 1633.

SIXTH DEGREE

Pierre Brassier de Jocas contracted marriage before Felix d'Elbene, notary of Avignon, November 17, 1649, with Marguerite Teste, daughter of Gabriel Teste and of Marguerite-Silvestre de Marignagne, and made his testament, accepted by Perroqueti, notary at Parnes, May 14, 1652, in favor of his children, mentioned hereafter namely:

1. Gabriel de Jocas who follows:
2. Louise Brassier de Jocas, who married in the presence of her brother, January 28, 1678, Louis Francois des Henriques, of an old family originally from the county of Venaissin.
3. Catherine Brassier de Jocas, married in 1621, with Barthelemy de Gardane.
4. Marguerite Brassier de Jocas, Ursuline nun at Pernes.

SEVENTH DEGREE

Gabriel Brassier de Jocas, married by contract made before Perroqueti, October 20th, 1687, Francoise-Therese de Buissy only daughter and heiress of Charles de Buissy and of Dauphine de Rapallis of the city of l'Isle in Venaissin. He made his oldest son his heir and gave a life interest of his succession to his wife by his testament made before Jean Rigourd, notary at Pernes, January 7, 1716. He left:

1. Joseph Brassier de Jocas, who follows.
2. Jean-Baptiste Brassier de Jocas, lieutenant in the Wallen regiment of Bourgogne, in the service of the King of Spain, and died at Gironne, February 27th, 1723.
3. Gabriel Brassier de Jocas, entered orders.
4. Pierre-Ignace Brassier de Jocas, officer of the infantry regiment of Anjou.
5. Catherine Brassier de Jocas, married in 1717 with Gabriel d'Astouad.
6. Anne Brassier de Jocas.

7. Gabriel Brassier de Jocas, sister of the Franciscan order at L'Isle in Venaissin.

8. Louise Brassier de Jocas, Ursuline nun at Pernes.

EIGHTH DEGREE

Joseph Brassier de Jocas, was married by contract made before Rigoard, notary, June 17th, 1726, with Therese d'Anselme, daughter of Joseph-Francois d'Anselme, named de Fougasse, seigneur of Gruveres and of Anne de Cheilus de Propriac of the city of Pernes, who made him father of the following children:

1. Gabriel-Joseph Brassier de Jocas, who continued the descendency.

2. Therese-Francoise Brassier de Jocas, married July 2, 1754, with Messire Jean Louis de Guilhermis.

3. Catherine Brassier de Jocas, married in April, 1758, with Gabriel Dominique de Rougon, and later by a second marriage to Count des Henriques.

4. Marie-Anne Brassier de Jocas.

5. Marguerite Brassier de Jocas.

6. Agathe Brassier de Jocas.

NINTH DEGREE

Gabriel Joseph Brassier, Marquis of Jocas, married October 8, 1764, Miss Marie-Suzanne Catherine de Bernarly. From this marriage has sprung:

1. Sylvie Anne Brassier de Jocas, who married September 2, 1802 with Charles Elzear de Sabileres of the city of Apt.

2. Pierre Ignac Xavier Isidore Brassier de Jocas, whose article follows:

3. Joseph Theophile Calizte de Brassier, Count of Jocas, married to the lady Therese Rose Dorothee de Camaret from Pernes, without posterity.

4. Auguste Symphorien Joseph de Jocas died at Turlin in 179—.

TENTH DEGREE

Pierre Ignac Xavier Isidore Brassier de Jocas, Marquis of Jocas, after having been among the Pages, entered the Military house of King Louis XVI and afterwards did service on the borders of the Rhine in the army of the Princes. On November 24, 1801, he married Lady Josephine Ursule de Conceyl, daughter of the Marquis de Conceyl, of the city of Avignon.

From this marriage are issue:

1. Francois Marie Theophile who follows:

2. Elizabeth Marie Brassier de Jocas, who married M. Adolphe Teissier de Lavernede of Alais.

3. Joseph Prosper Brassier de Jocas, who in 1827 entered the order of the Reverend Fathers Jesuits of whom he was provincial.

4. Louise Therese Brassier de Jocas.

5. Charles Isidore Brassier, count of Jocas, who married Lady Agale Alexandrine des Courtils de Montberton.

ELEVENTH DEGREE

Francois Marie Theophile Brassier, Marquis of Jocas, active member of the General Council of Vaucluse, married Lady Louise Julie Bonaventure Jacops D'Aigremont, daughter of Louis Paulin Jacops and of Dame Marie Anne Charlotte Genevieve de Chausande-Saint Romans. From this marriage sprung:

1. Joseph Marie Louis Brassier, Count of Jocas.

2. Isabelle Flavie Marie Therese Grassier de Jocas.

3. Calixte Isidore Marie Brassier de Jocas, died June 10, 1841.

4. Josephine Marie Galerie Brassier de Jocas.

5. Ernestine Marie Philomene Brassier de Jocas.

DE BRASSIER

Second Branch

Of the Seigneurs de La Plane, from whom have sprung the two branches of Saint-Simon.

Noble Maurice Brassier, knight, third son of Jean Brassier, page and of Isabelle de Riccis, his third wife, living in 1520, married Marie Judith de Hautvillar of an old family of Languedoc, who was confirmed in her nobility January, 14, 1669, upon proof of her ancestor going back to Claude de Hautvillar.

Maurice left, among other children, Maurice, who follows:

THIRD DEGREE

Sigismond Brassier, knight, according to the order of maintenence given M. Pellot, intendent of Guienne in 1666, married by contract of the 15th of June, 1554, Miss Anne de Caucavanne. Of this marriage Sigismond left two sons;

1. Henri Brassier, who comes after.

2. Jaques de Brassier, father of the first branch of Saint-Simon and whose posterity will be reported after that of his brother.

FOURTH DEGREE

Henri Brassier, knight, seigneur of la Plane, married by marriage contract of the 10th of January, 1558, made be-

fore Riccis, notary of Montauban with Miss Anne de Maniban.

Of this alliance is born a son who is reported hereafter.

FIFTH DEGREE

Jacob Brassier, knight, seigneur of La Plane, married by contract entered before Dastarol, notary at Toulouse, March 24th, 1584, Miss Phillippe de Pere or Peres who gave him one son whose description follows.

SIXTH DEGREE

Jean Brassier, knight, seigneur of la Plane, married in the presence of his father and mother, by contract made September 9, 1604, before Guilharnet, notary at Toulouse, Miss Marie Anne d'Espinasse de Montblain.

Of this marriage one son.

SEVENTH DEGREE

Charles Brassier, knight, seigneur de la Plane, who married by contract of February 15th, 1625, executed before Bosquet, notary of Rabastens, Miss Charlotte de Montbron, of whom he left one son, whose article follows:

EIGHTH DEGREE

Noble Antoine Brassier, esquier, seigneur de la Plane, married by contract of the 3rd of May, 1636, accepted by Cazalle, notary of Montbalin, diocese of Montauban, the noble lady Marie Seguin, who made him father, among other children of: Bernard Brassier.

NINTH DEGREE

Bernard Brassier, knight, seigneur of La Plane, baptized in 1657, in the church of Notre Dame de Rabastens in Albigeois, who served at first in 1683, as ensign in the marine regiment, then having been changed, he joined the cadets of artillery in 1686. He was commissary of the artillery at the siege of Phillipsbourg where he was wounded in the left arm by a bullet explosion, in reward for his bravery he received a pension of twenty Louis d'or. The following year he was made a cornet in the regiment of Vandoeuvre, then lieutenant in that of Lagny in 1689. He left this corps the same year to become lieutenant of an old company in the regiment of Montbas, in which he still served in 1693. He was wounded at Catalogne by a musket shot which deprived him of his first two fingers on his left hand. In 1693 he was received as Knight of the Order and Militia of the Holy Ghost of Montpellier, the archihospitalite of all the Christendoms, after having given his proof of nobility since Henri Brassier his fifth ancestor, before Jacques Chevillars, genealogist of the

King and of the Order of the Holy Ghost of Montpellier. The originals of these proofs is kept in the Archives of the Count Brassier de Saint-Simon.

First Branch of the Seigneurs and Counts of Saint-Simon

FOURTH DEGREE

Honorable Jacques de Brassier, equerry, second son of Sigismond Brassier and of Dame Anne de Caucabanne, married by contract of February 12, 1580, the noble Lady Marguerite d'Orty, and had among other children, the son who follows:

FIFTH DEGREE

Honorable Maurice de Brassier, knight seigneur of Vallade, married Marie de Cledes, by contract November 18, 1603, Catherine de Barbotan. It is in this contract that the name of his first wife is mentioned. He made a donation on December 24, 1641 in favor of two of his sons, Bernard and Sigismond Brassier. His children were of his first marriage.

1. Sigismond Brassier, living at Gabarrat in 1667.

2. Bernard de Brassier, living in 1654.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Louis, who continued the descendency.

4. Guillaume de Brassier, living in 1681.

SIXTH DEGREE

Honorable Louis de Brassier, knight, seigneur de Vallade and de Saint-Simon, member of the court of subsidies of Condom and of the seneschals court of Nerac, was upon the list of nobility on November 3, 1639, which M. de Fimarcon took into Roussillon which is certified on certificate of the Prince of Conde on the sixth of the same month. The king promoted him by commission of June 12, 1540, to the grade of sergeant major of the regiment of Montagnac and then he was ordered to raise a company of carabiners, under orders of M. Gondrin, Governor of Armagnac. He made his last will on December 24, 1648. He married by contract of June 2nd, 1632, Jeanne de Godieges, who made him father of:

1. Pierre de Brassier, who follows.

2. Louis de Brassier Saint-Simon living in 1681, without having been married.

3. Bernard de Brassier, first of the name, ancestor of the second branch of these seigneurs of Saint-Simon, whose description will come.

SEVENTH DEGREE

Honorable Pierre de Brassier, seigneur de Saint-Simon and de Vallade, was confirmed in his nobility in conjunction with Sigismond de Brassier, his nephew, by judgment of M. Pellott, intendant in Guienne, dated at d'Agen, May 4, 1667. Pierre de Brassier agreed with Louis de Brassier, his brother, in regard to the succession of their father and mother, April 1, 1675. He married by contract of March 2, 1684, Henriette de Delmont, daughter of Jacques de Delmont and of Antoinette Boyer residing at Rebastens. By her he had one son mentioned hereafter.

EIGHTH DEGREE

Messire Bernard de Brassier, seigneur de Saint-Simon and of Vallade, born at Rabastens, January 12, 1687, was first nominated, July 4, 1712, lieutenant in the regiment of Lostanges, infantry, afterwards guard of the domains of the King in the department of Altkirch. He married at Altkirch, with dispensation, March 20, 1723, Lady Marie-Elisabeth de Nance, born at Altkirch, where Bernard de Brassier died on December 4, 1742. He had two sons, namely:

1. Louis Bernard de Brassier, who follows.
2. Valentine-Desiderius de Brassier Saint-Simon, who died young.

NINTH DEGREE

Messire Louis Bernard de Brassier, seigneur of Saint-Simon, and of Gallade, born at Altkirch, in upper Alsace, on April 4, 1724, went into Albigeois to pass a few years of his youth with his parents, as is attested by a certificate of the Maire and the Councilmen of the City of Rebastens of the date of September 1, 1747. Afterwards he was inspector general of the sale of salt of Lorraine with his residence at Strasbourg. He married December 22, 1766, Lady Lorens, daughter of Adam Lorens and of Dame Therese Duremberger. The issue of this marriage:

1. Marie Louis Joseph de Brassier, who follows.
2. Joseph de Brassier re Saint-Simon who lived in the neighborhood of Strasbourg in 1790, and who was the father of several children.
3. Bernard de Brassier de Saint-Simon Vallade, officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor, who served in the French armies in Austria and Spain. He lived in Strasbourg in 1790.
4. Jean Baptiste de Brassier de Saint-Simon, died young.
5. Marie-Madeline de Brassier de Saint-Simon, nun of the Ladies of the Visitation at Strasbourg, afterwards with those of Nancy.
6. Henriette de Brassier de Saint-Simon Vallade, widow

of M. Carpentier, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King, grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

7. Louis de Brassier de Saint-Simon Vallade, married at Strasbourg.

TENTH DEGREE

Marie Louis Joseph de Brassier de Saint-Simon Vallade, born at Strasbourg, June 11, 1770, Doctor of Law at the University of Strasbourg, admitted, November 13, 1788 as a lawyer at the sovereign council of Alsace, entered military service in the month of February, 1792, with the guards of the Door of the King, these guards having been reunited under the name of the Company of the Institution of Saint Louis, by orders of the Princes, brothers of the King, according to a certificate of the Count of Vergennes, captain-colonel of this company, dated Utreche, January 1, 1793 and stating that M. de Brassier, has always served the King with honor and zeal that he has made there the whole campaign with distinction until the day of his being made lieutenant as ordered by the Princes. He married at Rastadt, March 4, 1795, Lady Louise de Strampfer, daughter of Frederick Strampfer, lieutenant-colonel of the Swiss regiment, and of Dame Marguerite d' Auselme. The issue of this marriage was:

1. Marie Louise de Brassier de Saint-Simon Vallade, born at Henneberg in the county of Fulde, January 13th, 1797, colonel in the service of Austria.
2. Marie Joseph Antoine de Brassier de Saint-Simon Vallade, who follows:
3. Marie Jean Louis Guillaume de Brassier de Saint-Simon Gallade, born in Vienna, November 23rd, 1801, chief of the squadron in the service of Austria.
4. Berthe Louise Marie Aglae de Brassier de Saint-Simon Vallade, born in Vienna, October 14, 1804, married at Holstein in Prussian Silicia, November 3, 1822, with Joseph Edouard, Baron Pine de Friedenthal, Chamberlain of his Majesty of Austria.

ELEVENTH DEGREE

Marie Joseph Antoine de Brassier de Saint-Simon Vallade, born at Brixlegg, in Tirol, August 8, 1798, was promoted Doctor of Law, at the University of Heidelberg in 1821. Chamberlain of His Majesty the King of Prussia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, of the Polar Star of Sweden of Hohenzollern, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of Russia. Married in 1849 to Lady Marie de Ribeaupierre, daughter of M. de Ribeaupierre, Chamberlain of his Majesty of the Emperor of Russia.

Second Branch of the Seigneurs of Saint-Simon

SEVENTH DEGREE

Noble Bernard de Brassier, first of the name, knight, born at Rabastens, January 20th, 1654, cadet in the school of artillery in 1687, then cornet in the light cavalry in 1689, lieutenant in the regiment of Monsieur cavalry in 1691, Captain of the regiment of Artois dragoons in 1694, knight of the Royal Military Order of Sainte-Louis, and chevalier of Justice of the Hospitalers de Montpellier and lastly commander of l'Isle of Jordan of this order in 1698. He was confirmed in his nobility by M. le Gendre, intendant at Montauban by judgment of May 6, 1700 upon the production of his titles going back to Maurice de Brassier first of the name. He was colonel in the regiment of Feuquières in 1702, and he was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Brancas when per brevet given at Paris, July 22, 1714, the Prince of Orange gave him the office of Grand-Euuyer in recompense of the service which he had rendered this Prince. He married by contract of March 9, 1681, made before Jean Clave, notary at Mauvesin, Marie Diane de Sentex, daughter of Francois de Sentex, advocate in the parliament of Toulouse, and of the Dame Marie de Peres. Of this marriage sprung:

1. Bernard de Brassier, second of the name who follows.
2. Antoinette de Bassier, entered as a pail at the Royal House of Saint Cyr, per brevet, March 12, 1706.

EIGHTH DEGREE

Messire Bernard de Brassier de Saint-Simon, second of the name seigneur of Pin, in the diocese of Lombez and of Camboulan in Rouergue, born in Pouget, February 18, 1696, was at first a Page of the Duke of Orleans in 1710, the lieutenant, reformed with appointments in the regiment of Orleans, cavalry in 1723. He was married by contract made before Calom, royal notary at Villemar, June 1, 1727, with Miss Jeanne de Fleyres de Camboulan, daughter of Jean de Fleyres and Dame Anne de Clarac. He made his will in his castle of Camboulan before Bonnet, royal notary, December 3, 1758. His children were:

1. Antoine de Brassier, who follows.
2. Francoise Honore, chevalier de Brassier Saint-Simon, heir of his father in 1758.

NINTH DEGREE

Messire Antoine de Brassier de Saint-Simon, seigneur of Camboulan, born April 1, 1732, married by contract made be-

fore Canceris, notary at Villefranche, January 1st, 1761, Miss Jeanne de Fau, daughter of Jean Francois de Fau, seigneur of la Roque Toirac and of Dame Marie d'Alary. From this marriage issue:

1. Honore de Brassier, who follows.
2. Emmanuel de Brassier, Chevilier de Saint-Simon, born September 13, 1764, officer in the regiment of Bourgogne. He was Knight of Saint Louis, retired from service with the grade of Chief of Battalion in Germany.
3. Marie Margaret de Brassier, born February 8th, 1763, nun at Sainte-Claire of Villenfranche.
4. Francoise de Brassier, born Camboulan, February 6, 1767. Died unmarried.

TENTH DEGREE

Honore de Brassier de Saint-Simon emigrated in 1792, made the campaign of the army of Conde assisted at all affairs that took place during the whole time that he was in the army and there made himself conspicuous by his zeal and courage, as is attested by a certificate of the Prince of Conde delivered at the headquarters of Feistritz, April 2nd, 1801. He was made Chevilier de Saint Louis, January 31st, 1816, Colonel of the National Guards of l'Aveyron the same year and was made Chevilier de Lis by order of February 18, 1818. He established his residence at Villefranche where he married, February 25, 1810, to Lady Phillippe de Fau by whom he had two sons, namely:

1. Honore de Brassier de Saint-Simon, died young.
2. Gaspard Francois de Brassier de Saint-Simon, who follows.

ELEVENTH DEGREE

Gaspard Francois de Brassier de Saint-Simon, born January 11th, 1816, married July 14th, 1846, Lady Marie Louise Adrienne Leontine d'Ablanc de Labouysse. Of this marriage are born four children:

1. Georges de Brassier re Saint-Simon, born May 14, 1847.
2. Bernard de Brassier de Saint-Simon, born May 31, 1849.
3. Louis de Brassier de Saint Simon, born January 14th, 1852.

The parents of Benois Brassier and his brother Robert Brassier, the original Colonists of that name, in America, have not been conclusively determined, but as there were only three branches of the Brassier family in existence at the time of their birth, which must have been about 1610 to 1612, it is

safe to assume that either, Allemand Brassier, de Jocas, of the fifth degree, Jean Brassier, of the sixth degree, of the de la Plane branch, or Maurice Brassier of the fifth degree of the branch of Saint-Simon, was the father.

Inasmuch as Benois Brassier and Robert Brassier, were both Huguenots, it is reasonable to believe that either of the three named as the probable parent, being devout catholics, would decline to name Benois or Robert Brassier, in their testament and while, as before stated, conclusive proof of their parentage is lacking, there is really little room for doubt and this assumption has been generally accepted by those who have given the matter serious consideration.

—o—

Copy of a Letter Written by Peter C. Brashear
of New York, After a Visit with Le
Marquis de Brassier de Jocas at his
home in Carpentras, France,
September, 1926

Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
October 4, 1926.

From childhood I have heard the family legend that our American ancestors came from the south of France, on the River Rhone, and were Huguenots. My own research shows that Benjamin and Robert Brassier landed in Virginia about 1653, and later moved into Maryland. The genealogy shows clearly that they were the founder of the Brashear or Breashears families in this country. It also shows where the spelling changed from the original Brassier.

About fifteen years ago I found in a New York public library, published under date of 1856, the following volume: "Institut Heradlique, Nobiliaire Universel, Recueil General des Genealogies Historiques et Verdiques des Maisons Nobles de l'Europe, Publie par M. Le Vicomte de Magny" which gives a good history of the family in France. The opening sentence is as follows: "The house of Brassier, whose nobility of ancient extraction reverts incontestably to the XIVth century, has its origin in the province of Champagne, whence it spread itself successively into Provence, Rouergue, Lorraine and Germany, where many of its members enjoy up to this time high positions."

The genealogist then goes on for many pages giving different branches of the family, coats of arms, and thirty-five quarterings. It appears that there were four branches of the

original house, those of Brassier de Jocas, de Brassier de la Plane, de Brassier de la Pin, and de Brassier Saint-Simon. When this volume was found in the New York public library I had the pages, including the title page, photographed and then had them translated into English. Upon my recent visit to France, I took these sheets along and had them bound into a book, then went to Brentano's and had them direct me to a French genealogist: Office Heradlique et Genealogique de France, 11 Rue Mogador, 11 Paris, and commissioned the director to find if the family existed still and where they lived. The Genealogist reported that the branches of de Brassier de la Plane and de Brassier de la Pin were long extinct. Of the other two branches he reported as follows: "de Brassier de Jocas, the head family, the Marquis, lives at Carpentras. He had a son, a captain, who was killed during the World War at the fight of the Luxemburg Farm near Reims. The Marquis married again in February, 1918, with a young lady Richard d'Ivry. He has no children." "de Brassier de Saint-Simon, the last descendent named in the genealogical book is 'Gaspard Francoise,' born January 11, 1816. He had a son, Jean Francois Marie Emmanuel Georges, who died a bachelor, consequently the Brassiers de Saint-Simon branch is extinct. The day this report was received, I telegraphed Monsieur Le Marquis de Brassier de Jocas at Carpentras, asking if they would receive me.

A very courteous reply assured me they would, and my daughter, Gense, and I took the Paris-Lyons Mediterranean Express on Thursday, September 9, at 10:00 a. m., for Avignon, the nearest city on the main line, to Carpentras, which is about fifteen miles away, arriving there in time for evening dinner. The next afternoon we procured a good car, chauffeur and courier and drove over to Carpentras. When we arrived there the courier located the Hotel of Le Marquis. We drove down an old world street with sidewalks on each side about two feet wide, the street was so narrow that two cars could not pass excepting one of them ran up on the sidewalk.

Upon arriving at the correct number, we found wide double doors trimmed in polished brass with a triangle bell pull at the side. Upon pulling the bell, which we could hear ring inside, the doors were opened by a very up-to-date maid, we stepped into a very beautiful court yard and were ushered up a short flight of broad steps into a palatial residence.

Le Marquis and La Marquise were there to receive us and upon being introduced by the courier, La Marquise very sweetly said, "I speak a little English as I was educated in London." Then we dismissed the courier and the talk began with

Madame acting as interpreter. Le Marquis had lying on his table a copy of the very book which I had the photographic copy made from in New York City and I had my book with me. That incident was most happy and concluded the formality which exists when strangers meet.

The Paris genealogist did not go quite far enough when he indicated that the present Marquis was the last of the de Jocas, the oldest branch of the family, and had lost his son, for after we had been with them a short time his brother, Le Comte de Brassier de Jocas, came in with his daughter, Mademoiselle Jacqueline de Brassier de Jocas. Le Comte had evidently been advised of the coming of the Americans and it appeared that they were all quite as curious to see us as we were to see them.

Gense and Jacqueline got along famously together and Gense had a very fine opportunity to exercise her boarding-school French. After a brief visit together all of us went out for a walk and were shown the wonders and antiquity of Carpentras, a place of about six thousand people. We all came back to the home of Le Marquis about five o'clock, had tea, and drove back to Avignon, Gense and Jacqueline having arranged to meet next day for lunch. We had to leave next evening because our time for sailing was drawing near. Jacqueline spent the day with us and in the afternoon Le Comte and Le Comtesse drove in from their chateau, which is nearer Avignon than it is to Carpentras.

Our reception left simply nothing to be desired in the way of cordiality. They wanted me to go right back to Paris, get Mrs. Brashear and our baggage and come down there and stay, and extracted a promise that we visit them the next time we are in France, Gense and Jacqueline agreed to keep up with each other by correspondence. One of the most striking things in connection with the visit is the general resemblance between Le Marquis and my father. If one could see them approaching together the first thought would be—brothers.

La Marquise is the second wife of Le Marquis and is one of the most lovely and charming persons that it has ever been my good fortune to meet. She has a brother-in-law living in New York and she is to put me in touch with him.

While we were "seeing Carpentras" I got some dust on the back of my coat and Le Marquis, who was carrying his gloves and stick in his hand stepped up and dusted off my back with his gloves. I told him, interpreted by Madame, that of my many experiences in life, it was the first time I had ever had my coat dusted by a marquis. When we left them Monsieur and Madame went to the automobile with us, Le Comte and Jacqueline having left a few minutes before, and

we found it difficult to separate from them. I shall never forget how Jacqueline's eyes sparkled when Gense told her of the gaities in Paris and at home. They all seemed insatiable in their desire to know about America and Americans. One of the most delightful experiences of the visit was the way Gense and Jacqueline took to each other the two days they were together. Both of them sparkled and it would be difficult to say which one of them shone the most.

It appears that Le Marquis sold his chateau about a year ago and lives now in his Hotel in Carpentras. The latter place would fascinate any antiquarian in the extreme: large rooms, high ceilings, room after room filled with treasures, furniture fittings and china, rows of family portraits, some of them so old they do not know the names, down to the more recent monarchies when court dress and powdered hair were the vogue.

Upon the death of Le Marquis, Lecomte will be the next Marquis and his eldest son will succeed to the title of Le Comte and upon his father's death to the title of Le Marquis, and so forth. The succession seems quite safe, and is as follows:

Monsieur le Marquis Marcel de Brassier de Jocas.

Madame la Marquise Isaure de Brassier de Jocas, nee de Richard d'Ivry.

Monsieur la Comte Regis de Brassier de Jocas.

Madame la Comtesse Alice de Brassier de Jocas, nee Rigause.

Joseph de Brassier de Jocas and Marie Antoinette de Brassier de Jocas, nee de Tauriac, Louis and Guy de Brassier de Jocas.

Other children of Le Comte and La Comtesse, are, Aime Marie de Brassier de Jocas, Bernard de Brassier de Jocas, Jacqueline de Brassier de Jocas, Elizabeth de Brassier de Jocas, Regis de Brassier de Jocas.

Le Comte and La Comtesse live at Chateau des Taillasses, Bedarrides, which is, as stated before, nearer to Avignon than Carpentras. Their eldest son, Joseph de Brassier de Jocas, lives in a chateau near Carpentras, and we were told that the reason we were not taken at once to his chateau was the fact that their son, mentioned before as Guy de Brassier de Jocas, was born only a few days before.

Upon our return to Paris, my wife, Rida Payne Brashear, asked me what sort of people we found, and I told her that they reminded me of prosperous Fayette County, Kentucky farmers, going into Lexington for the Saturday afternoon, that the earth produced no better, plain gentle folk, cultivated to the nth degree and so sure of their rank that

there was a total absence of any sort of pretense. In other words, lords of the land.

While we were all together in Carpentras, Gense mentioned the fact that her mother was partly French descent and from the old family of Le Brun. That needed no explanation to them, for they knew immediately of that noted French family. They also knew of the De Comminges family, from whom I take my middle name, although they came from the extreme north of France. That was the maiden name, in its original concept, of my great grandmother.

All of this I cannot help but count as one of the most wonderful experiences I have known. We were all too new to ask intimate questions, but I hope to find out a great deal more about them when I meet Madame's brother-in-law in New York. At this time it does not appear just how it might be brought about, but I want to get hold of some of those old portraits if they can be obtained. The feeling exists that we shall meet again and to a degree keep up with them.

If we had met a year earlier I should have been greatly tempted to become the owner of the chateau near Carpentras which was sold by Le Marquis. Of course this is only a dream of what might have been, but that part of southern France would be an ideal spot to escape the rigorous winter months in this climate; also one could live in comparative luxury there for less than it would cost in this country.

The French franc, formerly worth about five to our dollar, has depreciated until one of our dollars will buy thirty-five francs and it is still problematical as to whether the franc will go up or further down.

Peter C. Brashear.

BRASHEAR FAMILY

PART II

Benois Brassier together with his brother, Robert Brassier, both Huguenot refugees, landed in Virginia in 1653, but due to the conditions prevailing among the Colonists in Virginia, who were to a great extent, English and not in sympathy with the French, they found their surroundings unpleasant and as a result, moved into Maryland in 1658 and established a residence in Calvert County, where Benois Brassier was commissioned a Justice in 1661.

In the year 1663 Benois Brassier was naturalized as a former citizen of France and his name Anglicized, as Benjamin Brashears. Unfortunately he died the same year of his naturalization and but for this, would undoubtedly have proven a factor in the later development of his adopted land.

After his death, his wife, Mary Brashears, had a pre-

nuptial contract with Thomas Starling, at the same time recording her will and naming all her children by her deceased husband.

Little is known of Robert Brassier, Benjamin's brother, other than the record of his will, on file in Annapolis, Maryland, which devises to Thomas Tovey, Thomas Frost and Thomas Smith, all personal property, save two or three trifling legacies, also the use for two years of 320 acres of land and the houses thereon. Testator does not mention any child of his own. Tovey, et al, proved the will and proceeded to administer on the estate. The court voided this administration and issued letters to Sampson Warring, guardian of Robert Brashears, Jr., son of Robert Brashear, Sr. This action was amended by the court on January 15th, 1665, as follows: "Therefore on ye day and years above said, letters of administration to the said Sampson Warring on behalf of Robert Brassier, son of Benjamin Brassier, brother of Robert Brassier, deceased, issued as in usual form, etc.

Mary Brassier, the wife of Benjamin Brassier, in making her will named as the children of Benjamin Brassier, the following: Robert, Benjamin, John, Mary, Ann, Susanna, Martha and Elizabeth.

Robert, the first son, married, but no record of his wife's maiden name is available.

Benjamin died unmarried in Calvert County in 1675, leaving his estate to his sister, Martha.

John married Ann _____?

Martha married Henry Kent, Jr.

No record of the marriages of the other children has been found.

Robert, the first son of Benjamin Brashears, had three children of record:

Robert, Jr., who married and had four children: Thomas, born, October 10th, 1706; Leonard, born September 26, 1714; Pricilla, born March 4th, 1712; Samuel, born September 1723.

Samuel, the second son of Benjamin Brashears, married Ann Jones, daughter of William Jones and his wife Dorothy.

Benjamin, the third son of Benjamin Brashears, married Mary Jones, daughter of William Jones and his wife, Dorothy.

At this point, to avoid confusion, it might be well to take the second son of Robert Brashears, son of Benjamin Brashears, Samuel, and trace his family down to a point where the majority of his descendants may be able to bring their own particular lines to a conclusion. Benjamin, the third son of Robert Brashears, will be dealt with later.

Samuel Brashears, son of Robert Brashears and grandson of the original Benjamin Brashears, married Ann Jones and

had the following children:

Basil Brashears married Ann Belt.

William (Jones) Brashears born January 28th, 1694.

Ann Brashears born January 4th, 1707, married Thomas Brown.

Elizabeth Brashears born July 27th, 1699, married John Turner.

Mary Brashears born November 2nd, 1720.

Robert Brashears born February 19th, 1704.

Samuel Brashears born January 2, 1696, married Elizabeth Brashears, a cousin and daughter of Benjamin Brashears.

Otho Brashears born September 28th, 1716, married Mary Holmes.

John Brashears born October 21, 1702, married ———? Had issue as follows: Donnell, Rachel, Nathan, Charity, Metcalf, Benjamin, Zadock and Ester Perry.

Clara Brashears born February, 1707.

—o—
Samuel Brashears, previously mentioned as marrying his cousin, Elizabeth Brashears, had issue, namely:

Samuel Brashears, Jr., born December 5th, 1717, married ———? Had issue: Samuel, Wilkerson, John, Benedict, Ruth Sheriff, Cassy Durall, Elizabeth Lucas, Rachel Belt, and Barton.

Joseph Brashears, born January 15th, 1722.

Mary Brashears, born November 2nd, 1720.

Morris Brashears, born January 15th, 1724, married Mary ———? Had issue: Thomas Samuel.

Ann Brashears, born September 20th, 1729.

Benjamin Brashears, born September 9, 1727.

Nacy (Ignatius) Brashears, born 1735, married Pamela ———? Had issue: Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, Thomas C., Samuel, Ignatius, Robert, Archibald, Levi, Walter, Joseph, Dennis, Ruth.

Jeremiah Brashears, born November 5th, 1731, married ———? Had issue: Alvin, Margery, Lucy Beall, Elizabeth, Margaret, Greer, and Osborn.

Turner Brashears, born May 18th, 17—?

Ruth Brashears married Thomas Brown, son of Thomas Brown and wife, Ann Brashears.

Elizabeth Brashears, married Basil Brown, son of Thomas Brown and wife, Ann Brashears.

Otho Brashears married Ruth Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown and wife, Ann Brashears, the issue: Rignal, married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Elizabeth Brashear and Basil Brown.

Elizabeth, Liberty, Fielder, Colonel and Levi, who mar-

ried Aggie Watts, immigrated to Kentucky.

At this juncture we will return to Benjamin Brashears grandson of the original Benjamin Brashears, and trace his descendents down to a point similar to that of his brother, Samuel. It will be noted that Samuel and his brotoher Benjamin married sisters. Samuel married Ann Jones and Benjamin married Mary Jones, daughters of William Jones and Dorothy, his wife, of Calvert County. Benjamin's children are as follows:

Thomas Brashears, born September 11th, 1690 married Ann ———?

Benjamin Brashears, Jr., born May 23rd, 1698, married Rebecca Walker. Had issue: Mary, born Septormber 8, 1723; Thomas, born October 15th, 1725; Benjamin, born February 15th, 1725; Rebecca, born July 27, 1733.

John Brashears married Ruth Walker, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Walker and sister of Benjamin's wife. Had issue: John, Rachel, Rebecca, Ann, Ruth, Samuel, Basil, Isaac.

Sarah Brashears ———

Eleanor Brashears, born January 31, 1710.

Mary Brashears, born November 17th, 1695, married Richard Seaggs.

Ann Brashears, born January 4th, 1692, married William Bivens.

Elizabeth Brashears, born March 30th, 1701, married Samuel Brashears, her cousin. Had issue, (previously shown).

William Brashears, born March 15th, 1706, married Pricilla Prather. Had issue: Rezin Brashears, born November 6, 1736; Martha Brashears, born May 10th ———; Mary Brashears, born ———; Capt. William Brashears, born March 14th, 1734, married and had issue: Tabitha Brashears, Dr. Belt Brashears, Ely Brashears. Dr. Belt Brashears married Ann Cook and had issue, namely: Thomas Cook Brashears, Elizabeth Cook Brashears, Ann Worthington, Sarah Cook Davis, Louisa M. Mobley.

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MARYLAND WILLS

In 1798 Liber I. H. M. No. 6, F-152. John Ducker Brashear sells or rather gives, for five shillings, a negro woman and etc., to Richard, Sirena and Mary Brashear.

Liber FF No. 1, Page 171-Nacy Brashear sells to Benjamin Belt "Pleasant Hill" being a part of Yarrow Farm and also addition to Pleasant Hill. Pamela Brashear, wife of Nacy, being privately examined relinquishes her dower rights.

Anne Arundel County—Will of Mary Brashear, 1777, Liber GV No. 1 F-14, names sons, Nathan and Benjamin.

Will of Wilkerson Brashear, 1787, Liber TGN 2, F-24, Mentions wife, Lurana, children, Lilburn George, Mary Wilkerson. Will also appears in Prince George County.

Will of Elizabeth Brashear, wife of Samuel Brashear, 1774, Liber T-1 P 13, son Nacy and his 10 children.

Will of John Brashear, 1797, Liber TT No. 1 F-214, mentions sons, John Wells Brashear, Beal Brashear, Jacob Brashear, Richard Wells Brashear, daughters, Hester Brashear, Jemima Brashear; Land called Ledgeworth, Plummers Pleasure. Witnessed by John Warring and John Warring, Jr.

Will of Jeremiah Brashear, son of Samuel Brashear, 1785, sons, Osborn, Jeremiah, Beal, Green and daughters Mary Jenkins, Lucy Cross, Elizabeth and Margaret. Land named Beals Gift, Beals Discovery and Huckelberry Slope.

Will of Samuel Brashear, 1792, Liber T No. 1 p 346. Names, daughter-in-law, Sarah, widow of Samuel, Grandson Samuel, sons of Samuel, son Wilkerson. Land called Hogg Harbor. Sons, John, Burton daughter-in-law, Martha, widow of Benedict. Daughters Ruth Sheriff, Cassey Duvall, Elizabeth Lucas, Rachel Belt.

Will of Rachel Brashear, widow of Samuel Brashear, 1794, Liber TT No. 1 F-361, Mary and Samuel, children, named.

Will of John Brashear, 1818, Liber TT No. 1, F 24, names wife, Sarah, sons Tillman, Benedict, daughter, Mary Thomas.

Will of Humphrey Brashear, 1815, Liber TT No. 1, F 124, to sister Dorcas and estate.

Will of Jacob Brashear, 1811, Liber TT No. 1 F 168, sister Mimy or Miny all estate and nephew Richard.

Will of Robert Brashear, 1710, Liber 1, F 49, sons Robert and Samuel.

BRASHEAR FAMILY OF MARYLAND

Notes from "Sidelights of Maryland History"

Vol. 2-f 12.—Basil Brashear, a descendent of the early Huguenot Refugee of 1658, married Ann Belt.

Vol. 2-f 283—Brassier-Brashears—"Among the Protestant citizens of France, who were naturalized in the Province of Maryland, none were of more interest than Benjamin Brashears,' whose name is spelled so many different ways in the records of Maryland."

Maryland Archives, Vol. 3-f 465—Denization of Benjamin Brashears, given under the Great Seal of our Province of Maryland, 14th day of December, 1662. Witness our seal, signe, Charles Calvert.

Maryland Archives, Vol. 3, f-424—For Colonial Claims—Benjamin Brashears commissioned Justice of Peace, Calvert County, 1661. Benjamin Brashears died intestate, but his widow, Mary Brashears, of the Clifts, Calvert County, recorded her will as a pre-nuptial contract with Thomas Starling, her second husband, in which she names the children of her deceased husband, Benjamin Brashears, viz: Robert, Benjamin, John, Mary, Susanna, Martha and Elizabeth. Testamentary Records, Vol. 1, F 126—Wills, Vol. 1 f 187, Benjamin Brashears had a brother, Robert Brashears. will recorded, Liber 1, f 240. devises his estate to Mark Clare and others (Annapolis), Robert Brashear, Jr.. was the son of Benjamin Brashears, brother of Robert Brashears, deceased.

Benjamin Brashears has been recognized by the "Huguenot Society of America" as an eligible claim for membership.

Records of Queen Anne Parish, Prince George County, Maryland

F-276—Thomas, son of Benjamin and Mary Brashears. born September 11, 1690. Benjamin, born, Mary 1698; Ann born, 1692; Mary, born, 1695; Elizabeth, born 1701; John, born 1703.

F-254—Benjamin Brashear married Rebecca Walker, daughter of Charles Walker, January 24, 1720.

F-255—John Brashear married Ruth Walker, August 18, 1723.

Revolutionary Records, Maryland Archives

Vol. 13, f 555, Captain Wm. Brashears, General Johnson's Brigade, F 407.

Lieutenant Rezin Brashears, 1776—Vol. 18; John Brashears, private, 1776.

Morris Brashear and Morris Brashear, Jr., took the Patriots Oath of Fidelity and Support, in Montgomery County, in 1778.

1777, John Brashear, son of John, Prince George County, cited to appear and show cause why he did not officiate as Constable.

Among the Overseers appointed for Prince George County Highways for 1777, were Joseph Brashear and Thomas Brashear. Grand Jurors, Jeremiah Brashear. Among the Highway Overseers for 1779, was Nacey Brashear; one of the Grand Jurors, March 25, 1783, was Joseph Brashear.

Marriage Records, Upper Marlboro, Maryland

August 14, 1764, Waymacke Brashear to Mary Mulliken.
January 29, 1779, Waymacke Brashear to Anne Roberts.
March 27, 1778, Cassia Brashear to Charles Duvall.
January 18, 1779, Eliza Brashear to Bazil Ridgeway.
February 7, 1795, Elizabeth Brashear to Moses Orme.
July 21, 1777, Harriet Brashear to Elisa Haskinson.
April 7, 1792, Henry Brashear to Aggy Ferguson.
January 25, 1795, Harriet Brashear to Charles Boeteler.
June 12, 1781, Jonathan Brashear to Mary Brown.
December 1, 1789, Joseph Brashear to Mary Cross.
November 1, 1798, Mary Brashear to Lattier Plummer.
February 17, 1792, Nathanil Brashear to Mary Page.
July 4th, 1788, Wilkerson Brashear to Hannah Browne.
December 9, 1778, John P. Brashear to Ann Pumphrey.
1785, Osborn Brashear to Martha Odin.
1790, Zadock Brashear to Elizabeth Deane.
1795, Lilburn Brashear to Eleanor Proctor.

Early Marriage Record, Bullitt County Kentucky

Nicholas Brashear to Martha Simmons, August 9, 1787.
Samuel Brashear to Hanna Standiford, November 3, 1790.
Nancy Brashear to Basil Crow, 1796.
Ruth Brashear to John Hackley, November 18, 1810.
Marsham Brashear to Cordelia Brashear, April 11, 1799.
Margaret Brashear to Ephriam Standiford, May 20, 1800.
Richard Brashear to Sally Stallings, January 15, 1809.
Cynthia Brashear to John Stallings, October 16, 1803.
Sally Brashear to Thos. Stallings, February 22, 1812.
William Brashear to Rachel Taylor, December 23, 1813.
Ruth Brashear to Saml Ridgeway, March 9, 1815.
Polly Brashear to Samuel Lashbrooks, August 27, 1815.
Nancy Brashear to Benjamin Hughes, October 6, 1818.
Mary Brashear to Ruben James, May 20, 1821.
Rebecca Brashear to Isaac Stallings, January 11, 1824.
Lucy C. Brashear to Daniel W. Brown, May 31, 1825.
Rebecca Brashear to James Hoglan, March 4, 1826.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

First Census of United States, 1790

STATE OF MARYLAND

Barten Brashears, Prince George County
Belt Brashears, Prince George County.
Charles Brashears, Montgomery County.
Dr. John Brashears, Prince George County.
I Pollenger Brashears, Prince George County.
John W. Brashears, Prince George County.
Joshua Brashears, Prince George County.
Nathan Brashears, Frederick County.
Samuel Brashears, Prince George County.
Samuel Brashears, Prince George County.
Samuel Taylor Brashears, Prince George County.
Sarah Brashears, Prince George County.
Thomas Brashears, Prince George County.
William Brashears, Frederick County.
Zachary Brashears, Prince George County.
Zadock Brashears, Prince George County.
Robert Brashears, Harford County.
Elizabeth Brashears, Ann Arundel County.
Morris Brashears, Montgomery County,

Morris Brashears, Jr., Montgomery County.
Stephen Brushier, Frederick County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Asa Brashear, Guilford County.
Zaza Brashear, Rockingham County.
John Brasier, Edgecombe County.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

Richard Brashear, Halifax County.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Basil Brashear, Fayette County.
Benjamin Brashears, Fayette County.
Otho Brashears, Fayette County.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Basil Brashear, Fairfield County.
Phillip Brashear, Pendleton County.
William Brashears, Greenville County.
Thomas Brashear, Greenville County.
William Brashear, Greenville County.
Aquilla Brashear, Greenville County.
James Brashear, Greenville County.
John Brashear, Greenville County.
Samuel Brashear, Greenville County.
Thomas Brashear, Greenville County.

The Census of 1790, is far from complete. The territory west of the Allegheny mountains with the exception of a portion of Kentucky, was unsettled and scarcely penetrated. As early as 1775, members of the Brashear family were making an exodus from their native Maryland, through Pennsylvania, into the practically unexplored forests of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Northwest Territory. For this reason, a great many members of the family prior to 1790 had immigrated to the remote frontiers were not enumerated.

TENNESSEE RECORDS OF THE BRASHEAR FAMILY

*Contributed by Miss Lutie C. Jones, Assistant Librarian,
Department of Education, Nashville*

"Richard Sanders and family came from North Carolina about 1806, and settled on Stone River, in the neighborhood

called "Raleigh." In the same vicinity were the Floyds, Brashears, Wights and Goodloes. Murfreesboro marks the settlement of Captain William Lytle."

"October 17th, 1811, the Legislature appointed Chas. Ready, Hugh Robinson, Hans Hamilton, James Armstrong, Owen Edwards, Jesse Brashears and John Thompson, commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice for the county. They were directed to have due regard to good water and a central location. Sixty acres of land were to be procured by purchase or donation. A struggle was made to secure the seat. The commissioners visited the various places mentioned. The commissioners were also entertained by Captain Lytle, where the vote was taken on his proposition to donate sixty acres of land south of 'Murfree Spring Branch' to the commissioners. The Vote Robinson, Hamilton, Edwards and Thompson in favor of Lytle offer. The opposition lead by Ready and Armstrong, Brashear and Ready in favor of Ruckers place."

Tennessee Land Grants to Members of the Brashear Family

Jesse Brashear, Rutherford County, 4 granted, 1810, 1811, 1813, 1817.

Henry Brashear, 40 acres, Warren County, February 7th, 1815.

Littleberry Brashear, 2 acres, Warren County, February 4th, 1815.

John Brashear, 60 acres, Shelby County, November 2nd, 1836.

John Brashear, 65 acres, Shelby County, November 20th, 1836.

John Brashear, 65 acres, Perry County, October 2nd, 1841.

Isaac Brashear, 124 acres, Perry County, April 15th, 1848, Samuel Brashears, Grant No. 5526, April 15th, 1848.

Elijah Brashears, 325 acres, Decatur County, November 20th, 1848.

E. Brashears, Grant No. 7007, 210 acres, No date.
R. S. Brashear, 200 acres, Decatur County, no date.
Isaac Brashear, Decatur County, no date, 51 acres.
John Brashears, 200 acres, Decatur County, April 1st, 1849.

John Brashears, 193 acres, Perry County, May 1st, 1849.
Robert G. Brashears, 339 acres, Decatur County, December 1st, 1850.

Elizabeth Brashears, 490 acres, Decatur County, no date.

John Brashears, 2 acres, Decatur County, no date.
Isaac Brashears, 49 acres, Decatur County, July 1st, 1853.

Tennessee Brashears in the War of 1812

Lemuel Brashear, private, enlisted November 13th, 1814, under Colonel Roulston.

Samuel Brashear, private, enlisted December 10th, 1814, under Colonel Benton.

Zays or Jays Brashear, privates, enlisted, January 20th, 1814, under Colonel Brown.

Jene Brashear, enlisted December 10th, 1812, under Colonel Benton.

Sampson Brashear, under Colonel Landen.

Roane County, Tennessee, Records of Brashear Family

Captain John Walker's Company, 1802, Phillips Brashears.

Captain Gray Sims' Company, 1802, Isaac Brashears, Robert Brashears.

FREE HOLDERS TAX LIST, 1808

Bazzel Brashears, (Given name probably, Basil).

Robert Brashears.

Isaac Brashears.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

Joseph Brashears and Mary Dickens, March 24th, 1830.

Robert Brashears and Sallie Hankins, November 11th, 1808.

Yaza Brashears and Polly Rice, March 25th, 1808.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS PENSIONED IN 1832

Morris Brashears, Private, Maryland.

Virginia List of Revolutionary War Soldiers Named Brashear

Lieutenant Rich Brashears.

Joseph Brashears, Pittsylvania County.

Captain Richard Brashears.

Jones Brashears (Probably sons of William Jones Brashear of Maryland).

Robert Brashears.

NAVAL RECORDS

*Data Taken from the Office of Naval Records and Library,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.*

In the biographical file a letter from Captain M. C. Perry, dated June 18th, 1838, speaking most highly of Midshipman, William C. Brashear, serving for the past six months on the steamer, FULTON, and recommending that he receive a warrant in the Navy. The brief on the back of the letter says: "Warranted June 22, 1838."

In Hamerslys "General Naval Register" there appears the following:

Thomas M. Brashear, Midshipman, 6th June, 1831, passed Midshipman, 15th June, 1837, Lieutenant, 8th September, 1841, Commander, 24th April, 1861, Retired list, 2nd August, 1861.

W. C. Brashears, Midshipman, 15th May, 1837, resigned, 20th December, 1839.

Richard Brashears, Midshipman, 1st January, 1812, died 4th September, 1817.

PENSION OFFICE RECORDS

September 12th, 1832, Morris Brashears of Roane County, Tennessee, aged 76 years on the 24th instant, appeared before Hon. Chas. F. Keith, Judge of the Circuit Court and swore: He enlisted in the United States Army in 1776 with Lieutenant Alexander Estep and Joseph Burges, Captain and served in the 4th Maryland Regiment under the above officers. He was born in Maryland, Prince George County, in 1756, where he lived with his father, when he enlisted as a private. His field officers were Colonel Benjamin Hall, Major Thomas Bell and General Smallwood. He enlisted for 3 years and that he engaged in the battles of York Island, White Plains and Monmouth, as well as others. Served out his three years, receiving a discharge from General Smallwood. After remaining at home one year, he reenlisted as a substitute for Absolom Beddo.

Richard Brashears, Captain of Infantry in the Virginia State troops, left the service December 31st, 1781, March 4th, 1846, his heirs were granted his half pay from December 31st, 1781 to September 3rd, 1783.

RICHARD BRASHEAR

Mrs. Mary Drake, daughter of Richard Brashear and his wife, Susan Pitmond, September 14th, 1853, at the age of 78

years, made affidavit in Southampton County, Virginia, swearing she was the child of Richard Brashear, who was a private in the Virginia militia in the war of the Revolution and whose service is proven in his application for bounty land. That her father, Richard Brashears, late of said county, was married to Susan Pitmond on the 14th day of November, 1773. That Richard Brashear died October 24th, 1832 at Southampton, Virginia. That Susan, widow of Richard, died September 10th, 1842. She also swears she is the only child or kin living.

JOHN BRASHEAR

Only July 21st, 1834, John Brashear, a resident of Fayette County, Alabama, 74 years old swore that he entered the service of the United States, February 11, 1780, under the command of Captain John Taylor, who was commanded by Colonel Maben in Orange County, North Carolina, was discharged at the same place sometime in May by Major McCawley. Volunteered in 1780 (August) in Orange County, under Captain McCawley, who was commanded by Colonel Maben and General Butler. Was in the Battle of Guilford Court House. Discharged November, 1781. He was born in Orange County, North Carolina in 1760. After the war lived in North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Alabama.

IGNATIUS BRASHEARS

April 14th, 1832, in his application for pension describes himself as a farmer and planter of Prince George County, Maryland, 79 years old, having a sister Doreas Brashears, aged 76, and being in need of a pension. He enlisted as a private in the Maryland Line Company commanded by Captain Reazin Beall, then by Captain Bracko, who was slain and then by Captain Jno. Davidson. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Price. He served from January 18th, 1777, to January 18th, 1780. A court official certifies his name appears on the muster of that company on file in Annapolis. In support of his claim he filed a copy of a deed made jointly by himself and sister, Doreas, April 12, 1827, conveying their undivided shares in a tract described in a deed by Benjamin Brasseur, Sr., and Mary, his wife, bearing date of March 1st, 1723, said tract being Cockolds Delight. By this deed Ignatius and Doreas conveyed everything they had to Wm. Wells, whose long itemized statement showed justice of claim.

Chicago, Illinois,
September 23rd, 1927.

H. S. Brashear,
Texarkana, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Through the Boston Transcript, you invite all descendants of the Brashears in the United States to send their names for the family history of the Brashears that you are compiling.

I comply with that request as a descendent of Susanna Brashear, who in 1672 married Lieutenant Wm. Churchill, in command of the Fort of the force from the Huguenot Colony on Pells Island in East Chester, New York.

Susanna was of the family of Abraham Brashear of New York, member of the Committee of Safety and later member of the Council. A later Abraham Brashear was member of the Assembly from New York to the first and fourth congress of New York. (See Sesquicentennial records of Kingston, New York, 1927.)

Susanna Brashear married 1672, Lieutenant Wm. Churchill, believed to have come over as an Ensign of the Merchant Marines, that in 1664, seized New Amsterdam in the name of the Duke of York, they begat, Robert Churchill, 1677, who married 1694, Sarah, daughter of Jno. and Elizabeth Cabell and step daughter of Thomas Sherwood, II, and begat Eleanor Churchill, 1695-1754, married before 1733, Thomas Sherwood, III (See will of Robert Churchill, Thomas Sherwood,) and begat John Sherwood, died 1777, married 1761, Mary Graham and begat Asa Sherwood, 1762-1834, married, 1783 Molly Phillips and begat Wm. Sherwood, 1793-1875, married 1816, Abigail Smith and begat Nehemiah Sherwood, 1824-1893, married 1856, Lucy A. Rice and begat Mary Sherwood, married 1876, Charles N. Hale.

Respectfully,

2039 Howe Street

MARY SHERWOOD HALE

Records Taken from New York State Library

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, v. 27, p. 40-41. Abraham Brassier, baptized, February 19, 1744, was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Daly) Brassier. Abraham, Jr., was a saddler, made freeman.

New York, February, 9, 1769. He is believed to have been the Abraham, who was a lieutenant in Lashers grenadier company in 1776. He was a member of the Committee of One

Hundred, of the New York Provincial Congress, 1775, called Colonel in 1776-77, and representative in the Legislature from 1777 to 1783.

Confederate Soldiers from Louisiana

BRASHEAR, A. DAVIS, A. A.

Surgeon F. and S. Third Louisiana Infantry. En—— Roll of Many and June, 1862, present. Appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, May 15th, 1862, subject to approval of the C. S.

BRASHEAR, C. H.

Captain of Company H. 22nd (Cons.) Louisiana Infantry. En——. Rolls from January, 1864 to June, 1864, present. Roll for July and August, 1864, absent, sick in hospital. Rolls from September, 1864, to April, 1865, present. On register of prisoners of war, paroled May 12th, 1865. Residence Frederick City, Maryland. Age 24. Eyes grey, hair, light; complexion, fair; height, 5 ft. 8in. Roster dated, March, 1865. Enlisted April 22nd, 1862. Appointed Captain, July 5th, 1863; formerly second lieutenant, Company G, 28th Louisiana. Promoted First Lieutenant, December 5th, 1863. Promoted Captain, July 5th, 1863. Elected Captain Company G (Cons) 22nd Louisiana Infantry, January 16th, 1864.

BRASHEAR, C. H.

Sergeant, Captain of Company H, Third Louisiana Infantry. Enlisted, Mary 17th, 1861, New Orleans, Louisiana, Present on all Rolls to August, 1862. Roll of September and October, 1862, absent on furlough. Was wounded at Corinth. Rolls for November, 1862, to February, 1862, present. Federal rolls of prisoners of war, captured and paroled, Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4th, 1863. On list dated November, 7th, 1863, present in Parole Camp, Enterprise Mississippi. Remarks on list: Vicksburg. Prisoner. July.

BRASHEAR, HUGH

Corporal, First Sergeant, New Company G 4th Louisiana Infantry. Enlisted May 25th, 1861, Camp Moore, Louisiana. Present on rolls to December, 1863. Roll for July and August, 1864, Killed July 28th, 1864.

BRASHEAR, T. C.

Private, Second Field Battery, Louisiana Light Artillery. Enlisted Avoyelles, March 1st, 1862. Present on Roll to April

30th, 1862. Federal Rolls of Prisoners of War, captured and paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana, July 4th, 1863. Roll dated, February 29th, 1864, present.

BRASHEAR, THOMAS J.

Private, Company I, 31st Louisiana Infantry. Enlisted April 20th, 1862, Monroe, Louisiana. Roll for January and February, 1863, present, sick in camp. Federal Rolls of Prisoners of War, captured and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4th, 1863. On Rolls of Prisoners of War, paroled Monroe, Louisiana, June 10th, 1865. Residence, Union Parish, Louisiana.

BRASHEARS, E.

Private, Company C, 13th Battalion, Louisiana (Partisan Ranger). Enlisted, August 1st, 1862, Bastrop. Roll for November and December, 1862, absent, without leave. Roll dated, January 1st, to April 30th, 1863, present.

BRASHEARS, F.

Private, Company H, Third Louisiana Cavalry. (Harrison). Federal Rolls of Prisoners of War, captured near Brookhaven, Mississippi, November 18th, 1864. Sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, November 23rd, 1864. Received at Ship Island, Mississippi, December 13th, 1864. Transferred to Gicksburg, Mississippi, May 1st, 1865. Paroled at Camp Townsend, May 6th, 1865.

BRASHEARS, G. M.

Private, Company D, Third (Wingfield's) Louisiana Cavalry. Enlisted June 12th, 1862, St. Helena. Present on roll of September 19th, 1862. Paroled Port Hudson, Louisiana, July —, 1863.

BRASHEARS, THOMAS

Private, Company G, Third (Winfield's) Louisiana Cavalry. Enlisted, at Home, July 21st, 1862. Rolls of September 19th, 1862, state present.

BRASHEARS, W.

Private, Company H, Third Louisiana Cavalry (Harrison). Rolls of Prisoners of War, paroled, Gainesville, Alabama, May 12th, 1865. Residence, Livingston Parish, Louisiana.

BRASHEARS, W. S.

Private, Company C, Thirteenth Battalion, Louisiana. (Partisan Rangers). Enlisted August 1st, 1862, Bastrop, Louisiana. Present on the rolls to April 30th, 1863. Federal Rolls of Prisoners of War, captured at Murfresboro, Tennessee, January 5th, 1863. Received at Camp Morton, Indiana, March 1st, 1863.

BRASHEAR, L. W.

Company A, Cons. Cres. Regiment, Louisiana Infantry. Paroled at Alexandria, Louisiana, June 6th, 1865. Residence, Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

BRASHEAR, THOMAS J.

Private, Company I, Thirty-First Louisiana Infantry. Enlisted, Monroe, Louisiana, April 20th, 186—. Roll, January and February, 1863, present, sick in camp. Federal Rolls of Prisoners of War, captured and paroled, Vicksburg Mississippi, July 4th, 1863. On Roll of Prisoners of War, C. S. A., paroled, Monroe, Louisiana, June 10th, 1865. Residence, Union Parish, Louisiana.

BRASHIER, PHILLIP

Private, Company G, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry. Enlisted, ——. Federal Rolls of Prisoners of War. Captured near Port Hudson, February 25th, 1864. On hospital register, admitted March 22nd, 1864 to U. S. A. General Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana. Released from Hospital, March 30th, 1864. Admitted May 18th, to St. Louis, U. S. A., General Hospital, New Orleans Louisiana, May 25th, 1864. Admitted June 14th, 1864, to U. S. A. General Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana; released from Hospital, May 25th, 1864. Admitted June 14th, 1864, to U. S. A. General Hospital, New Orleans, On roll of Prisoners of War, who escaped on the passage from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Red River Landing, July 21st, and 22nd, 1864.

BRASHIER, T. J.

Private, Company C, Ogden's Louisiana Cavalry. On rolls of Prisoners of War, paroled, Gainesville, Alabama, May 12th, 1865. Residence East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

(Above quoted from records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands, compiled by Andrew B. Booth, Commissioner of Louisiana Military Records, Volume II, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1920. Pages 94-95.)

Virginia Land Grants

1783, Marsham Brashear, 400 acres, Book 7, page 307, Salt River, Bullitt County.

1781—Nicholas Brashear, 400 acres, Book 7, page 176, Floyd Creek, Bullitt County.

Old Kentucky Land Grants

1783—Wm. Brashear, heirs, 400 acres, Salt River, Bullitt County.

- 1786—Walter Brashear, 400 acres, Nelson, County.
- 1897—Lilburn Brashear, 200 acres, Logan County.
- 1824—Benjamin Brashear, 50 acres, Cumberland County.
- 1825—Zaza Brashear, 50 acres, Wayne County.
- 1825—R. S. Brashear, 50 acres, Perry County.
- 1826—R. S. Brashear, 50 acres, Perry County.
- 1825—Absalom Brashear, 50 acres, Wayne County.
- 1828—Larkin Brashear, 200 acres, Hopkins County.
- 1827—William Brashear, 90 acres, Livingston County.
- 1833—John Brashear, 50 acres, Livingston County.
- 1831—Alexandria Brashear, 50 acres, Livingston County.
- 1830—Robert Brashear, 50 acres, Harlan County.
- 1827—Acquilla Brashear, 150 acres, Hopkins County.
- 1832—Robert Brashear, 300 acres, Perry County.
- 1832—James N. Brashear, 50 acres, Perry County.
- 1838—R. S. Brashear, 50 acres, Perry County.
- 1837—Sampson Brashear, 200 acres, Perry County.
- 1832—Thomas Brashear, 50 acres, Wayne County.
- 1860—Peter C. Brashear, 2 acres, Breckenridge County.
- 1840—A. W. Brashear, 75 acres, Christian County.
- 1839—Alex Brashear, 77 acres, Christian County.
- 1842—Andrew Brashear, 100 acres, Livingston County.
- 1843—Ezekial Brashear, 50 acres, Perry County.
- 1843—Washington Brashear, 50 acres, Perry County.
- 1850—A. G. Brashear, 7 acres, Crittenden County.
- 1868—Daniel Brashear, 99 acres, Christian County.
- 1867—G. C. Brashear, 130 acres, Christian County.
- 1869—J. C. Brashear, 100 acres, Letcher County.
- 1870—Eli Brashear, 200 acres, Perry County.
- 1870—Franklin Brashear, 285 acres, Christian County.
- 1872—Elizabeth Brashear, 75 acres, Perry County.
- 1873—Jesse Brashear, 25 acres, Perry County.
- 1873—L. T. Brashear, 32 acres, Christian County.
- 1873—E. Brashear, 200 acres, Letcher County.
- 1882—J. M. Brashear, 200 acres, Harlan County.
- 1882—Manuel Brashear, 200 acres, Harlan County.

1882—Samuel Brashear, 200 acres, Harlan County.
 1881—C. A. Brashear, 20 acres, Christian County.
 1882—Theopholas Brashear, 20 acres, Harlan County.
 1883—R. O. Brashear, 200 acres, Leslie County.
 1884—Wm. E. Brashear, 130 acres, Perry County.
 1891—Elkhanon Brashear, 50 acres, Perry County.
 1893—Richard Brashear, 80 acres, Pike County.
 1904—N. B. Brashear, 45 acres, Perry County.
 1905—Hiram P. Brashear, 58 acres, Knott County.
 1910—Sally Brashear, 42 acres, Perry County.

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Texas Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons

Waco, Texas, July 27, 1927

H. S. Brashear,
 Texarkana, Texas,
 Dear Brother Brashear:

In reply to your letter of the 20th, inst., beg to state that I have examined the records on file in this office and find a number of Brashear and Brashears. We only have the records of these brethren and the lodge to which they belong, and we do not have the individual addresses of these members. I am herewith giving you the names, lodge and location of lodge of each member on file in this office.

A. D. Brashear, Fort Worth Lodge, No. 148, Fort Worth, Texas, (E. A. 1893).

A. M. Brashear, Border Lodge, No. 672, Texarkana, Texas.

Arthur P. Brashear, Knob Creek Lodge, No. 401, Temple, Texas, (E. A. 1925).

A. R. Brashear, Belton Lodge, No. 166, Belton, Texas, demitted, June 8, 1901, affiliated with Waco Lodge, No. 92, Waco, Texas, May 17, 1901.

B. C. Brashear, Black Point Lodge, No. 250, St. Marys, Texas, (Lodge demised).

E. T. Brashear, Randolph Lodge, No. 229, Pleasant Grove, Texas, (Lodge demised).

G. B. Brashear, Coahoma Lodge, No. 992, Coahoma, Texas.

Geo. E. Brashear, Uvalde Lodge, No. 472, Uvalde, Texas.

G. R. Brashear, McLean Lodge, No. 889, McLean, Texas.

G. T. Brashear, Rising Star Lodge, No. 688, Rising Star, Texas.

H. E. Brashear, Pentagon Lodge, No. 1080, Dallas, Texas.

H. S. Brashear, Border Lodge, No. 672, Texarkana, Texas.

Joseph Brashear, Sulphur Springs Lodge, No. 221, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

J. H. Brashear, Humble Lodge, No. 979, Humble, Texas.
 J. M. Brashear, San Andres Lodge, No. 170, Cameron, Texas.

M. L. Brashear, Crosbyton Lodge, No. 1020, Crosbyton, Texas.

M. L. Brashear, Yellowhouse Lodge, No. 841, Lubbock, Texas.

N. D. Brashear, Liberty Lodge, No. 48, Liberty, Texas, (Died January 10th, 1899).

Oscar Brashear, Farmerville Lodge, No. 124, Farmerville, Texas.

R. G. Brashear, Border Lodge, No. 672, Texarkana, Texas.

R. P. Brashear, Electra Lodge, No. 1067, Electra, Texas.

Robert S. Brashear, Border Lodge, No. 672, Texarkana, Texas.

T. B. Brashear, Beeville Lodge, No. 261, Beeville, Texas, (Died January 28, 1904).

W. A. Brashear, Jacksonville Lodge, No. 108, Jacksonville, Texas.

W. H. Brashear, Iredell Lodge, No. 405, Iredell, Texas.

W. I. Brashear, Saratoga Lodge, No. 914, Saratoga, Texas.

B. B. Brashears, Roxton Lodge, No. 543, Roxton, Texas.

D. F. Brashears, Phoenix Lodge, No. 275, Weatherford, Texas.

Ebenezer Brashears, Roxton Lodge, No. 543, Roxton, Texas.

G. R. Brashears, Shamrock Lodge, No. 929, Shamrock, Texas.

H. C. Brashears, Fort Worth Lodge, No. 148, Fort Worth, Texas.

I. T. Brashears, Kentucky Lodge, No. 167, Kentuckytown, Texas, now Whitewright Lodge, No. 167, Whitewright, Texas, (Demitted January 21, 1897).

J. J. Brashears, Broadus Lodge, No. 1112, Broadus, Texas.

J. W. Brashears, Shamrock Lodge, No. 929, Shamrock, Texas.

T. B. Brashears, Monahan Lodge, No. 952, Monahan, Texas.

T. F. Brashears, Golden Rule Lodge, No. 361, Hearne, Texas.

T. J. Brashears, Lewisville Lodge, No. 201, Lewisville, Texas.

NOTE: In reporting the names, I find occasionally the Secretary reports the name spelled one way and another time differently and that many times Brashear and Brashears have been reported Brashier, Brasher & ect., and in order

that you may have a complete list, I am listing all members on file as Brasher.

Alfred Brasher, Cranfills Gap Lodge, No. 902, Cranfills Gap, Texas.

A. L. Brasher, Spur Lodge, No. 1023, Spur, Texas.

C. M. Brasher, LaFayette Lodge, No. 4, LaFayette, Texas, (Demit, 1875).

C. P. Brasher, Union Valley Lodge, No. 494, Pandora, Texas.

C. W. Brasher, Weimer Lodge, No. 423, Weimer, Texas, (Died, June, 1877).

C. W. Brasher, Grand Bluff Lodge, No. 54, Grand Bluff, Texas, (Lodge demised).

C. W. Brasher, Grand Bluff Lodge, No. 54, Grand Bluff, Texas, (Lodge demised), (Died December 4, 1882).

Dell S. Brasher, Wichita Falls Lodge, No. 635, Wichita Falls, Texas.

E. T. Brasher, Colthrap Lodge, No. 419, Ratcliff, Texas, (Died, 1909).

E. T. Brasher, Randolph Lodge, No. 229, Pleasant Grove, Texas, (E. A., 1861).

G. A. Brasher, Calendonia Lodge, No. 68, Columbus, Texas.

G. R. Brasher, Fisher Lodge, No. 703, Roby, Texas.

Henry Brasher, Sr., Weimar Lodge, No. 423, Weimer, Texas.

Henry Brasher, Jr., Weimer Lodge, No. 423, Weimer, Texas.

Jack Brasher, Weimer Lodge, No. 423, Weimer, Texas.

J. A. Brasher, Colthrap Lodge, No. 419, Ratcliff, Texas.

J. H. Brasher, DeOra Lodge, No. 715, Sonora, Texas.

J. L. Brasher, Toyah Lodge, No. 1077, Toyah, Texas.

J. L. Brasher, Colthrop Lodge, No. 419, Ratcliff, Texas.

Levi Brasher, Sherman Lodge, No. 464, Sherman, Texas, (Lodge demised).

Levi Brasher, Travis Lodge, No. 117, Sherman, Texas, (Died, 1891).

Note: This Levi Brasher, was Levi Brashear, and the grandfather of H. S. Brashear, to whom this letter was addressed.

L. B. Brasher, McAllen Lodge, No. 1110, McAllen, Texas.

R. E. Brashear, Pine Hill Lodge, No. 95, Pine Hill, Texas.

R. G. Brasher, Wichita Falls Lodge, No. 635, Wichita Falls, Texas.

R. H. Brasher, Grand Bluff Lodge, No. 54, Grand Bluff, Texas, (Lodge demised).

Sam Brasher, Coryell Lodge, No. 442, Jonesboro, Texas, (Died, December 15th, 1914).

Shelva Brasher, Waxahachie Lodge, No. 90, Waxahachie, Texas.

S. Brasher, Belton Lodge, No. 166, Belton, Texas, (Demit December 12, 1874).

S. C. Brasher, Adah Zillah Lodge, No. 247, Millican, Texas, (Died, 1863).

V. Brasher, Ennis Lodge, No. 369, Ennis, Texas.

W. L. Brasher, Garner Lodge, No. 1089, Garner, Texas.

A. Brasher, Tannchill Lodge, No. 52, Dallas, Texas.

A. Brashers, Tannehill Lodge, No. 31, Palestine, Texas.

John Brashers, Leona Union Lodge, No. 39, Leona, Texas, (Lodge demised).

Trusting this information will be of assistance to you, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. B. PEARSON,

Grand Secretary

Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., August 18, 1927.

Hon. H. S. Brashear,

Texarkana, Texas.

Dear Brother Brashear:

Your letter of August 15th, asking for our members, who are named Brashear, has been received, and you will find below the names of all that I can find. I do not know their addresses, but I am giving you the location of the Lodges to which they belong.

M. E. Brashear, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Pascal M. Brashear, Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. Brashear, Spring Creek, Tennessee.

G. W. Brashear, Jackson, Tennessee.

P. H. Brashear, Decaturville, Tennessee.

Hoping the above information will be of benefit to you, I am,

Yours fraternally,

STITH M. CAIN,

Grand Secretary

Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland

Baltimore, Md., July 26th, 1927.

H. S. Brashear,
Texarkana, Texas.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following list will cover the Brashear membership in Maryland.

Charles H. Brashear, initiated December 18th, 1865, Frederick, Maryland.

Thomas C. Brashear, affiliated, October 26th, 1843, Frederick, Maryland.

Thos. W. Brashears, initiated, March 5th, 1923, Laurel, Maryland.

Wm. Brashears, initiated, February 8th, 1859, Baltimore, Maryland.

Geo. W. Brashears, initiated, February 3rd, 1892, Baltimore, Maryland.

Johnathan E. Brashears, initiated, February 26th, 1921, Annapolis, Maryland.

Rev. Luther Brashears, initiated, May 1st, 1870, Laurel, Maryland.

Shipley Brashears, initiated, December 4th, 1882, Laurel, Maryland.

Van S. Brashears, initiated, May 18th, 1828, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Wm. Brashears, initiated, May 1st, 1870, Laurel, Maryland.

Wm. E. Brashears, initiated, June 2nd, 1921, Baltimore, Maryland.

John B. Brashears, initiated, April 28th, 1851, Baltimore, Maryland.

William Brashears, initiated, December 24th, 1864, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE COOK,

Grand Secretary.

Extract from Pittsburgh Post, Friday
April 9, 1920

DR. JOHN A. BRASHEAR DIES IN HOME

Famous Scientist Ill for Months; Family at Bedside

"Uncle John," named state's most eminent citizen succumbs to physical breakdown caused by leaking heart.

Spent hour with children telling them of heavens.

Known to the foremost scientists of the world as their peer; known to educators, philanthropists and scholars as among the most illustrious of them, but known to Pittsburghers, great and small, rich and poor, famous and obscure alike, simply as "Uncle John," the lover of humanity, John Alfred Brashear quietly passed away in his home in Perrysville Avenue, Northside, a few minutes after 7 o'clock last night after having been confined to his bed for the last two weeks due to a physical breakdown, superinduced by a leaking valve of the heart and liver trouble, complaint of long standing.

At his bedside at the time of his death were his son-in-law, James B. McDowell, and his granddaughter-in-law, Mrs. John A. McDowell, widow of John A. McDowell. His daughter, Mrs. James B. McDowell, was ill in an adjoining room at the time.

"Uncle John," who was a direct descendent of the Huguenot Refugee Benjamin Brashear, was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1840. Here he received a common school education, upon completing which he apprenticed himself to a manufacturer of steamboat engines as a wheelwright. In 1860, he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, but owing to his pronounced Union sentiments, was forced to leave that city which was a hotbed of the Confederacy.

At the age of 22 he married Phoebe Stewart, rented a house on the Southside and was employed as a wheewright in the mills of Zug and Painter. It was at this time that he first become interested in astronomy. With the assistance of his young wife, he built a shed in the back of the home in Holt street and there began the experiments which were destined to place him among those in the front rank of that science.

MAKES FIRST TELESCOPE

With but little money and no equipment, he set about to build a telescope of his own, making the tubes and grinding the lenses with home-made machinery which he set up in his little shop in the rear of the home that he had built with his own hands, assisted, as he always was, by his wife, and at times, by his fellow workers in the mills.

His spare time for three years was occupied with the grinding of his first lens. When it was completed he was dissatisfied with it and spent two more years on another, only to have it broken in the silvering process. The third attempt was more successful, however, and the first telescope ever made in Pittsburgh was thrust through the roof of the little shop back of the Brashear home. Thus was the foundation laid for one of the most modern and efficient factories for the

production of technical instruments, whose fame is known wherever such instruments are used.

In 1875 when he had completed his first instrument but he continued with the mills for five years or more, being interested in the management of some of them. In 1880 he gave up the mill work and began the manufacture of astronomical instruments which have made him famous the world over. He had made instruments for nearly every observatory in the world. Nearly all the largest and most important spectroscopes and spectrographs used in the large observatories and the largest and most improved range finders, gun sights and meridian instruments were made by him.

STUDIED WITH LANGLEY

It has been related that his curiosity and interest in astronomy was first aroused by an itinerant astronomer who let him, as a boy, have a peep at the stars for five cents. However, "Uncle John" gave credit to his grandfather, Nathaniel Smith, for having started him out in his life work.

During the time of his early experiments in astronomy he attracted the attention of Samuel P. Langely, the inventor of the first flying machine, who was at that time at the head of the Allegheny Observatory. While visiting Mr. Langely at the observatory, one day he made the acquaintance of William Thaw, who told him he had learned more of astronomy through reading Brashear's articles in the papers than he had through coming to the observatory.

In 1884, Mr. Brashear was commissioned by Professor Rowland of John Hopkins University to make the speculum metal plates for his diffraction gratings. These were made with limiting errors of one-two hundred and fifty thousandths of an inch. By the aid of these gratings marvelous discoveries have been made in the realms of physical and astrophysical science. The optical parts of Professor Michelson's refractometer next were completed, each requiring an accuracy of one-tenth of a light wave or about one-five hundred thousandth of an inch.

OBSERVATORY FUND

Just after the Spanish-American war, Dr. Brashear became interested in the erection of a new observatory and as a result of his efforts a fund of \$200,000 was subscribed and the erection of the present observatory in Riverview Park was accomplished.

The great telescopes for the new observatory were made in the shops of the John A. Brashear Company, Ltd. In 1914, Dr. Brashear was commissioned to construct the 20 inch telescope in the Chabot conservatory, Oakland, California, the

largest observatory dedicated to public use in the world. He also received a contract for the big Dominion observatory in Vancouver.

A list of the important instruments manufactured by Dr. Brashear and the important scientific discoveries that scientists of the world have been enabled to make through the use, would fill volumes. These instruments are in use throughout the civilized world.

BEST KNOWN MAN

When death ended the career of Dr. Brashear last night, Pittsburg lost one of the men who took a major part in carving out lasting fame for the city. Dr. Brashear, probably was the best known man in the city. He occupied a place in the hearts of the people which has been denied to all other. He was the "wise man," of the city. It was to him the people turned when they were puzzled, when they were weary, when they were afraid. Any unusual occurrence in the heavens, anything that caused apprehension, a comet, a meteor, or strange lights, and the city turned to "Uncle John" for assurance. And "Uncle John," in his wisdom, reassured the folks he had come to look upon as his children and all was well. It was lately, last month especially when the Northern lights appeared, when "Uncle John" was too ill to rise and see them, that the city missed his reassuring words and was afraid of the rare illumination.

But the leading man of his city was probably the smallest of Dr. Brashear's achievements. As a scientist, the entire world is his debtor. Through instruments made under his direction, some of the most important things which have been learned about the stars in the past quarter century were discovered. His products have been used to discover 300 new planets, to measure the drift of the solar system through space and to photograph stars of the seventeenth magnitude, instead of the seventh.

APOSTLE OF PRECISION

Dr. Brashear was an apostle of infinite precision. He divided hairbreadths, as a grocer divided cheese in his slicing machine. He handled half-millionths of an inch, and he measured the infinite spaces between the stars. He was the master instrument maker of the world.

But for the fame that has come to John A. Brashear, is one of the things he has not reckoned. It had no part in his plan of life. It was not contained in that gospel service, to which he dedicated himself more than 50 years ago. "Success," he maintained, "is in having an ideal and in living up to it as closely as possible."

He always declared that if there had been anything in his life that was uncommon it was the fact that he had always tried to do everything he undertook a little better than it had ever been done before.

Dr. Brashear had been president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a rare honor for any man; he has been elected to membership in the world's greatest scientific societies, and given degrees by universities and colleges. But more than all this, he values the fact that thousands of persons in Pittsburgh call him "Uncle John."

It was "Uncle John's" birthdays that the love of the city, the state, the entire nation was manifested. Then it was when the mail sacks bulged with cards and letters from the great and small. It took "Uncle John" days and days to read them all, but he did this every year. Especially did he prize the messages from children.

Last November 24, his 79th birthday, found him weak as "near beer" as he put it, and it was at this time, when his physical condition made it impossible for him to appear in public, that the bulging mail sacks brought joy to his heart. In 1915 "Uncle John" was the guest at a huge birthday party in Memorial hall. Many famous men were there—some of whom preceded him into the Great Beyond. Alexander Graham Bell, Henry Clay Frick, Charles M. Schwab and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary are only a few of the most noted ones, who paid homage to "Uncle John" at the gorgeous fete.

GIVEN \$50,000 FUND

And the vast hall was crowded with diners, Pittsburghers—mostly, teachers and workers, who gathered to honor the scientist. A table was heaped with telegrams of congratulation from the President of the United States, from men of science all over the world, and some from little blind children, whom he had told about the stars. Those friends of his, who gathered there that night made up a purse of \$50,000, the interest from which was to go "Uncle John" as long as he lived and after that to "carry on," not to take the place of the great work he had begun. And they gave him a huge silver loving cup. His arms heaped high with roses, the gift of Pittsburgh teachers, "Uncle John" rose to address his friends. But for once he "fell down"; his eyes were misty, his voice shaking, and all he said was "I don't know what else you could do to me."

And those hosts of friends, they cheered and kept on cheering and behind the cheers many a tear was hidden.

Much has been written about "Uncle John's" career. His fame and a scientist has reached the far corners of the earth. His, like so many other famous Pittsburghers', was a modest start.

One summer day in 1848, when little Johnnie Brashear was 8 years old, a strange man came to Brownsville, his home town, with a long tube under his arm. The man was Squire Wampler and the tube a telescope which he had made from glass found in a glass pit, after the great fire that nearly destroyed Pittsburgh in 1845. The telescope was set in the public street that night and Brownsville folks were invited to see the stars for five cents a look.

Johnnie Brashear's grandfather, Nathaniel Smith, paid for him, and through the glass the boy saw Saturn and the blistered surface of the moon. He had to be dragged away. Half that night he lay awake, juggling red suns and cold yellow moons. Before he went asleep, he decided that some day he would try to learn all that man could know about those other worlds.

GOT LITTLE SCHOOLING

Of schooling, "Uncle John" got little. He attended a little brick school house in Brownsville, but left when he was 16 years old and went to work. For three years he was an apprentice, learning the trade of pattern making and engine building. Then he went to Louisville, Kentucky, but a year later he returned to Pittsburgh and went to work in a rolling mill.

He never once abandoned his ambition to study the stars and during the long period that he worked in the mills he studied. Of the evenings he would sit out on the cinderstrewn banks of the Monongahela and study the heavens. And he learned much about the stars, and he told other people about them. In the ash pits in the mills men would gather around the lunch hour and Brashear would chalk diagrams of the planets on sheet iron.

When the new Allegheny Observatory for which he labored 17 years and raised \$300,000, was dedicated on August 28, 1912, Dr. Brashear said:

"Nearly fifty years ago when working as a mechanic in the Southside mills, the only place I could study the stars was out on the cinder banks by the river, when the mill had stopped on Saturday, and the smoke had died away, and the stars were not obstructed.

"I resolved then that whenever an opportunity offered, or if I could make one, I would have a place where all the people who loved the stars could enjoy them."

A telescope and a lecture room in that observatory are to be forever free to the public.

When Brashear was 22 years old he married Phoebe Stewart. They rented a little house on the Southside hills and made plans to build a home of their own. The rolling

mill boys helped put up the frame..

Every night he and his wife would climb the hill and work for house. She would help put the boards in place and either hold a lantern while he drove nails or else hang the lantern up and drive nails herself.

When the outer shell of the house had taken form they moved in and finished the interior afterward. Altogether the work took about a year.

SCIENTISTS VISIT HIM

In that little house at 3 Holt street, Dr. Alfred Mayer, the distinguished physicist, Prof. Barnard and many other great scientific men have visited and eaten with the Brashears by the kitchen stove. It was four or five years before they got money enough to plaster it, but "It was lots of fun going through the whole experience," Dr. Brashear said.

FORGOT HARD LABOR

"Didn't you get terribly tired working 10 hours in the mill and then building a house evenings?" he was asked.

"One forgets those things, if one is in earnest—and has love," he said, with his sweet smile.

His young wife was as much interested in the stars as he. As soon as the home was done, they built a little workshop, and here they set out to grind the lens for their first telescope—they were too poor to dream of buying one.

In the street cars, going to and from work, the young mechanic studied mathematics and physics and astronomy. Every night he would find the shop tidied up, tools in order, the engine, which he had built himself cleaned and oiled, and steam up in the boiler.

HONORED BY CITY

Dr. Brashear has been honored repeatedly by the people of his home city. In 1915, when Governor Brumbaugh was requested to name three prominent citizens of the State of Pennsylvania by the president of the International Exposition in San Francisco, the governor referred the matter to the editors of the state. The results of the vote of editors showed "Uncle John" to be the first choice as Pennsylvania's foremost citizen. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and Rev. Bussell H. Conwell, were the second and third selections.

In 1916, on the eve of Dr. Brashear's seventy-sixth birthday and just before his departure on a tour of Japan, Hawaii, the Philippines and China, a mammoth celebration was held in his honor. In the corridor of the Frick building, the use of which was granted by H. C. Frick for the occasion, "Uncle John" held a reception for his "nieces and nephews" of the

city. For four solid hours the people thronged through the corridor to get a glimpse of him and to shake his hand. The same year enough money was raised by popular subscription to purchase the house and the little shed in Holt street where the foundation of his fame had been laid. These were equipped and dedicated as a memorial to Pittsburgh's "Uncle John."

And as long as he lived "Uncle John" told of the wonderful power given his life by his wife's staunch love. And when she died, a decade ago, he caused these words to be carved on her last resting place: "We have loved the stars too fondly to be fearful of the night."

The Brashear's 12-inch telescope was as large as many universities possessed, and "Uncle John" learned new things continually. He used to write of his discoveries to the newspapers and then, after long years of toil, he got his opportunity. William Thaw, a patron of Allegheny Observatory, sought him out, more from Brashear's letters to the papers than from any other source. And then Mr. Thaw advanced enough money for Brashear to move to Allegheny and set up his own shop.

After 21 years in the rolling mills Brashear was at last free to make his hobby his life work. Soon afterwards he was appointed to the astronomical department of the University of Western Pennsylvania, now Pittsburgh University. In 1901, when that university wanted a man to act as chancellor, it was the ex-millwright who was picked for the job. He held it down for two years and a half, when they let him go back to the making of his marvelous instruments of precision.

PUZZLED BY HONORS

In all "Uncle John's" travels among the stars he had never found a world other than this in which he would care to live. Often he had made this statement and it shows an intense love for humanity that is seldom found in any man.

At one time an American university wished to honor him and he was asked if there was any one degree he would prefer above all others. His reply was, "I wish you might make me a doctor of humanity."

Dr. Brashear was never quite able to understand the honors that had come to him in his later years. He used to say that he would lie awake nights wondering what he had done to deserve them. But then he would add that if he had done anything to make folks' lives happier, that if through him, a ray of sunshine had come into their souls, then he was content.

"Uncle John" believed that a man's worth in the world is counted by the friends he has made. He always wanted to speak to every one he met but at times he had been afraid to because as he used to say perhaps they wouldn't take it right.

The simple greeting are what "Uncle John" liked the best. After he had finished speaking to a gathering of his home folks one night about the familiar things of life, he threw out his arms impulsively and said, "Whenever any of you people meet me just say, 'Hello, old man,' or 'How are you, Uncle John?' and it will please me more than anything else."

Before his illness, Dr. Brashear frequently talked at the Western penitentiary, often cheered heavy hearts with his words of hope at the county jail and was always glad to appear at the Newsboy's Home, the blind institute and other clubs and organizations.

Five years ago an anonymous donor entrusted him with \$250,000, the interest from which was to give opportunities for travel and research to Pittsburgh's public school teachers. "Uncle John" heads a commission which handles the fund.

Once when he was visiting Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle in Scotland, Dr. Brashear met David Lloyd George and in several subsequent addresses Lloyd George spoke warmly of the Pittsburgh scientist and quoted from some star talks he had given at Skibo to a group of noted folk. A marked newspaper clipping was sent to America and shown to "Uncle John." He read it, and smiled and said half to himself, "Well that was awfully nice of that fellow to remember a greasy old mechanic like me."

One of "Uncle John's" favorite stories in illustrating his belief that honors are not particularly hard to get under favorable circumstances is the one about an army officer who appeared in public with his breast covered with medals.

"Where did you get all those medals," a friend asked him, "did you distinguish yourself on the battlefield?"

The officer pointed to the biggest and said, "That's the first one. I got that one by mistake, and I got all the other ones because I had that one."

Before the disease that finally overtook "Uncle John" had assumed serious proportion, the old-young man could do a day's work that would wear out many men half his age. He would work usually from seven o'clock in the morning to midnight. If he wasn't hammering away on patterns he was in the shop watching the progress of the work there.

"Uncle John" never ceased to be a boy, as shown by an incident on one of his vacations at Muskoka Lakes. A

wide porch ran round three sides of his house and on this porch, day and night, was his life long friend, a telescope. It was a powerful instrument and "Uncle John" spent much time explaining it to the constant stream of visitors who, day and night, motored over to the little island to get a look.

LOVED TO AID OTHERS

One night a neighbor of his who lived on another island about a mile away, gave a party for the young people of the summer resort. "Uncle John" wouldn't go because he thought it was his place to stay home with Mrs. Brashear, who was confined to an invalid chair.

Screening the porch of the cottage where the party was held were bamboo porch shades. The shades were drawn and when the ginger ale was served the girls, feeling safe from prying eyes, forwent glasses and took their from the bottles.

The next day "Uncle John" met some of the girls.

"While I was looking at the stars last night," he said, "I happened to see some very pretty ones on a porch behind a bamboo screen. And, would you believe it, they were drinking their ginger ale right out of the bottles, and I saw it spill on their pretty frocks."

One of the greatest aims in "Uncle John's" life was to try to help people see the beautiful in the familiar things of life. Pointing one day to a prism that hung in the window of his home to catch the sunlight, he said:

"That dance of color overhead has the same glory that is thrown from millions of stars. Who will say it is less beautiful."

He was the recipient of honors from the foremost institutions of the land. He was a member of the following societies: Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Societe Astronomique de Belgique, American Philosophical Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Association of Science, American Astrophysical Society, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania and the National Geographic Society. In 1914 he was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and also served as president of the Pittsburgh Academy and the Western Pennsylvania organization.

"Uncle John" numbered among his intimate friends more than 200 of the eminent scientists of the day. When the first telephone message was sent across the continent to C. C. Moore, president of the 1915 exposition by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, Dr. Brashear was one of those invited to listen in on the conversation.

HAD MANY DEGREES

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson College and by Wooster University, and the degree of doctor of science by Princeton University and the University of Pittsburgh.

His passing leaves a vacancy in the hearts of thousands for with all his doctors' degrees, with all his learning, with all his friendships among men of science and of note in other lines, he was best known by his deep interest in humanity at large. A single example of the regard in which he was held is found in an incident which occurred at his summer home. "Urania," among the Muskoka Lakes in Ontario. His yacht, the "Phoebe" more commonly known among the people of that district as the "Good Samaritan," for it always was helping others out of trouble and always was available for any good deed, burned to the waters edge one summer. In a short while there appeared a brand new yacht, completely equipped, with only an unsigned note to "Uncle John" through the mail to let him know that it was his property, the gift of admiring and grateful friends.

His wife, who was Phoebe Stewart of Fairchance, Fayette county, died in 1916. A community center in the Southside, the Phoebe Brashear settlement, testifies to the regard in which she was held. This organization received the constant attention of Dr. Brashear, and among his last expressions was the hope that its work would not be allowed to die out.

He leaves a sister, Mrs. Ella B. Sheets of Bennett street, East End; two brothers, Frank Brashear, Jr., of the North side and George Brashear of the Southside, and one daughter, Mrs. James McDowell, who lives at the family home in Perryville avenue.

Extract from New York Evening Sun, April 9th, 1910

"UNCLE JOHN" BRASHEAR

One of the noblest men of our time has risen from a wistful contemplation of the universe through lenses of his own making to the freedom of the starry fellowship. He opened windows in the wall of man's prison to let in more light. Now he has gone to seek the source of light.

John A. Brashear was an American who confessed without shame that his business yielded no cash profits. Before he became chancellor of the Western University at Pittsburgh he had achieved the title of the world's greatest maker of telescopic instruments. And of these he said: "The character

of the work done in my laboratory is not of a kind that can be commercially successful. The field is limited, the demand is limited; and though delicate instruments cost large sums of money, yet the failures are so many, the risks so great before a perfect instrument can be turned out that the profit is a comparatively small element in the matter of price."

Yet men whose own standards of value appear to be found in the money markets have left their juggling of millions to spend hours in his laboratory. One of these called him the "most interesting man" of his wide and varied acquaintance.

Brashear began to grind lenses as a boy. It was never the instrument itself that he cared for. He had caught a glimpse of the heavens through a telescope, and being too poor to buy one for himself, he determined to make his own. He worked for a living in the mills and at night spent hours in his workshop. There his wife, like Madame Curie, gave aid not alone of skilled fingers, but of a true comradeship of spirit.

It was her courage and patience that helped him to triumph over delay and disappointment. A lens to which they had given their hoarded midnights for more than a year, at the moment of completion, cracked! When Brashear came home from the next day's work at the mill in a mood close to despair he found all preparations made for beginning a new lens.

When the international body which determines the scientific standard of measurement fixed upon the length of a light wave as the best means of securing uniformity Brashear was picked out of all the lens makers in the world to make the instrument which should serve the need. Perhaps no other material labor demands a result so near perfection as that.

Portia's charge to Shylock:

If thou cut'st more

Or less than just a pound, be it but so much

As it makes it light or heavy in the substance

Or the division of the twentieth part

Of one poor scruple, nay, if the scale do turn

But in the estimation of a hair—

How infinitely removed was that from the delicacy of the distinction drawn by one of the lens maker's products. It is too soon to say exactly what part they have played and will play in the larger developments of our knowledge about the universe. But philosophers, mathematicians, physicists—they all base their calculation and deductions in some degree on the work of the mechanic from Pittsburgh.

However intensively he labored with material substance the real meaning of this man's life is a spiritual meaning. Springing out of the wondering delight in the mind's adventure, spurred by desire for greater exploration, his immortal spirit looked ever beyond the limits of sight. Browning's "Prospice" expresses his attitude. Long ago he and his wife agreed upon the epitaph to be engraved on their tomb: "We have loved the stars too fondly to be fearful of the night." And the spirits that conceive such an epitaph no tomb can hold.

Peter Cominges Brashear

Residence: Castleton-on-Hudson, New York and 655 Parke avenue, New York City.

Peter Cominges Brashear, born Stephensport, Kentucky, January 20th, 1867, married Rida Cronly Payne, born Ingelside, Lexington, Kentucky, June 28th, 1876.

Issue: Gense Brashear, born, March 2nd, 1907.

Son of Joseph David Brashear, born Stephensport, Ky., 1843 (died, 1909) and his wife, Anna Mary Scott, born Cloverport, Ky., 1846, (died, 1923).

Issue: Peter Cominges Brashear, above.

Gense Brashear, born May 7th, 1870.

Grandson of Peter Cumings Brashear, born Falls of Sinking Creek, Kentucky, near Stephenport, June 9th, 1801, (died, October 7th, 1867) and his wife, Mehetable Boyd, born Mary 25th, 1816, died June 8th, 1885.

Issue:

Peter Cumings Brashear, born June 9th, 1801.

James G. Brashear, born 1850, died 1852.

William Brashear, born 1844, died 1854.

Graham H. Brashear, born 1853, died 1863.

Lummie J. Brashear, born 1855, died 1877.

Cora Brashear, married Mr. Moorman, born 1847.

Great grandson of Joseph Brashear, born Brownsville, Pennsylvania, September 26th, 1770, died Louisville, Kentucky, July 26th, 1856, and his wife, Elizabeth Cummings, died October 7th, 1819.

Issue: See Bible record of Joseph Brashear.

Great Grandson of William Brashear, born in Prince Prince Georges County, Maryland, Killed by Indians, near Brashear's Station on Floyd Fork of Salt River in 1789.

—Issue:

Joseph Brashear, above.

Several other children, whose records are not available.

Great, Great, Great, Grandson of Joseph Brashear, who



PETER COMINGES BRASHEAR

immigrated with his family from Maryland to Brownsville, Pennsylvania about 1775. This Joseph Brashear was a son of Samuel Brashear, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Brasher as shown on Page 2 Part 2 and in direct line of descent from the original Benjamin Brashear.

Peter Cominges Brashear, as president of the Fort Orange Paper Comany, is at the head of one of the largest paper board and folding box manufacturers in the world. Better still, he is at the head of a concern which is built upon a "golden rule" policy of progress, and is shaping its course along the lines of cooperation and a square deal for both employees and public.

Mr. Brashear is a descendent of the old French family of De Brassier. The earliest record of this family is found in "Nobiliarire Universel," published by M. Le Vicomte De Magny, in 1856. At the beginning of twenty-two pages of genealogy, crests and ducal crowns, the writer says: "The house of Brassier, whose nobility of ancient extraction reverts incontestably to the 14th century, has its origin in the province Rouergue, Lorraine and Germany, where many of its members enjoy up to this time high positions."

In 1653, Benois Brassier and his brother, Robert Brassier immigrated to Virginia; and from there they moved to Maryland. Their descendents are clearly traced to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where they intermarried with the family of Thomas Brown, founder of that city. From Brownsville, Pennsylvania, came the famous Pittsburgh astronomer, Dr. John A. Brashear. Just before the Revolutionary war, William, Richard and Maurice Brashear moved from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, to the fall of the Ohio river, and assisted in building the first fort at that point and in laying out the present city of Louisville, Kentucky. These three men appear to have engaged in all the fighting that was going on about that time. Captain Richard Brashear commanded a company under Colonel George Rogers Clark on his famous march to Vincennes. William and Maurice also fought in the Revolutionary War.

To escape the malaria of the lowlands, William Brashear the great, great, grandfather of Mr. Brashear, "took up" a thousand acres of land about forty miles south of Louisville, near the present town of Bardstown, in Nelson county, and built there the first fort in that locality. This land adjoined that of Colonel Boone. William Brashear was killed by Indians, and his son Joseph, at an early age assumed the responsibility of the family. Joseph as a boy was captured by the Indians and the story of his escape would out-thrill a

dime novel. Joseph married Elizabeth Cominges, who was a descendant of the House of de Cominges, and quoting again from "Nobiliaire Universel": "Cominges, an old section of country situated at the foot of the Pyrenees which had, since the 9th century, its hereditary counts and sovereigns." One of the seven children springing from this marriage was Peter Cominges Brashear, born in 1801.

Joseph Brashear left Nelson County, went to Breckenridge County, Kentucky, and "took up" a large tract of land on Sinking Creek, four miles south of what was later known as Stephensport, where he built a series of log houses for residence, negro quarters, stables and so forth, and circling the whole was a race track. Joseph was a student as well as a pioneer and Indian fighter. He had the first library in that section of the country. Before courts of law were established the pioneer settlers would travel for miles to consult him and settle their disputes.

At the age of sixteen, Peter, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cominges) Brashear, in a quarrel with his stepmother ran away from home on a fine horse of his own and with a silver quarter in his pocket. He voyaged down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, became enamored of the life, made money and came back to Stephensport, Breckenridge County, where he bought a large tract of land and began freighting from that port to New Orleans. The freighting then, before the advent of steamboats, was done by flatboat. These boats were built of hand-hewn logs put together with wooden pins. The cargoes consisted largely of lime, potatoes, corn, and other farm products. The boats floated down the river with the current and were brought cordelling—that is, by walking along the shore and pulling them up by a tow line, or by hitching the tow line to a tree or rock and winding up by a hand windlass on the bow of the boat. It took six months to make a round trip. These flatboats had to travel in fleets numbering from six to twelve, for two reasons: first, to insure a sufficient number of men to man the boats one at a time past the difficult places; second, to protect the gold brought home. At Cave-in-the-Rock, Illinois, was a famous nest of robbers who waylaid the returning voyagers, and it depended upon which side was the strongest as to whether the men or gold or boats returned home. Peter Cominges Brashear made a map of the soundings of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Stephensport to New Orleans. He followed farming and boating throughout his life and was very successful. He was born in 1801 and died in 1867.

Joseph D. Brashear, son of Peter Cominges and Mehitabel (Cox) Brashear, now deceased, was born in Stephensport in

1842, and died in Louisville in 1909. After receiving his education in the private schools of Owensboro and Louisville, he married Anna Mary Scott, and to them were born two children, Peter Cominges Brashear, the subject of this sketch; and a daughter, Gense Brashear. Mr. Brashear's mother is tucky. Joseph David Brashear engaged in the tobacco business at Cloverport and Owensboro and had extensive mining interests in Colorado and New Mexico. He was one of the pioneers, who founded Leadville, Colorado.

Peter Cominges Brashear, son of Joseph David and Anna Mary (Scott) Brashear, was born in Stephensport, Kentucky, January 20th, 1867. He received his early education under private tutors and in the public school, and then matriculated in Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, and took a B. S. course with the class of 1888. Upon completion of his college course he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Owensboro, Kentucky, and that connection he maintained for a period of eight years. At the end of that time he severed his connection with the bank and entered Federal employ in the internal revenue service at Owensboro, where he remained for four years. His next position was with the Provident Savings and Life Insurance Company of New York City, which concern he served as auditor for ten years.

During the Spanish-American War he served as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 4th Kentucky Regiment, U. S. V. Commissioned as Colonel on the Staff of Governor Flem D. Sampson, of Kentucky, May 9, 1929.

A Copy of the Records in the Family Bible of Joseph Brashear

BIRTHS

Joseph Brashear (son of William Brashear) was born September 26, 1770. Charlotte Wheeler Brashear, was born May 9, 1787.

Joseph Brashear, married first, Elizabeth Cummings, second Charlotte Wheeler.

BIRTHS

Children of Joseph Brashear by first marriage:

Nacy Brashear, born November 25, 1787.

Peter (C) Brashear, born June 9, 1801.

Samuel Brashear, born September 21, 1808.

Richard Brashear, born March 12, 1811.

William Brashear, born December 25, 1813.

still living, and resides with her daughter at Louisville Ken-

James Brashear, born August 9, 1817.
 Joseph Brashear, born September 12, 1819.
 Children of Joseph Brashear by second marriage:
 Thomas Brashear, born November 23, 1820.
 Jabes Brashear, born July 1, 1822.
 Charlotte Brashear, born November 19, 1824.
 Horace Brashear, born July 30, 1827.
 Sally Ann Brashear, born July 6, 1829.

DEATHS

Elizabeth Brashear, wife of Joseph Brashear, died October 7, 1819.

Sally Ann Brashear, daughter of Joseph Brashear and Charlotte Brashear, died January 2, 1842.

James H. L. Brashear, departed this life in the republic of Texas, A. D. 1842, in an expedition to Santa Fe, New Mexico while on the route.

Horace Brashear, Jr., departed this life in the state of Indiana on the 30th day of July 1854, age 27 years.

Joseph Brashear, Jr., departed this life in the state of Indiana on the — day of July, 1854, in the 36th year of his age. Charlotte Brashear, wife of Joseph Brashear, departed this life on the 22nd day of November, 1855.

Charlotte Dowell, departed this life on the 21st day of May, 1875.

Thomas Brashear departed this life on June 18, 1895.

H. A. Brashear, wife of Thomas Brashear, departed this life, June 1, 1895.

**NOTE: The original French spelling of this name "Cummins" was Cominges. This was authenticated by the writer Walter Besant in his novel "Saint Catherine's by the Tower."*

Joseph Brashear a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, born September 26th, 1770. He was a son of William Brashear and when ten years of age his father moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, landed at the falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, then the frontier of civilization. William Brashear and his family remained some time in a fort near Salt river. While out hunting one day, he was surprised by Indians, killed, scalped and his body mutilated. Joseph Brashear was left with the care of his mother and two younger brothers.

Joseph Brashear like most of the hardy sons of the frontier, evidenced early a martial spirit and before manhood he had been in several volunteer companies in fighting indians. (History of Kentucky). Pasted in the back of an old family Bible belonging to Mrs. Wm. Frymire of Ekron, Ky., is a newspaper clipping, yellow with age giving an account of the death of Joseph Brashear.

Joseph Brashear lived in Breckenridge county and was

the father of ten children all of whom have passed away but ten grandchildren survive, namely, Mrs. Cora Moorman, Mrs. Hebbie Robertson, Mrs. Nannie Sills, Mrs. Lillie McGlothlan, Mrs. Lottie McGlothlan, Mrs. Barney Auspache, Mrs. Dora Miller, S. J. Brashear, Jabe Brashear, and Mrs. Wm. Frymire.. The burying ground referred to in the obituary is near where the Bethel Church now stands on the old home place of Joseph Brashear which is on the road from Sample to Hardinsburg. The Breckenridge News printed the obituary as it appeared in 1856.

"The venerable Joseph Brashear died at his son-in-law's, James R. Dowell, in Louisville Ky., July 26th, 1856, in his eighty-sixth year, he was born near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, the 16th of September, 1770, and emigrated with his father, William Brashear to Kentucky, landing at Louisville in a flatboat in 1780 and with a few immigrants moved out and forded Salt River." The rest of the obituary recites the above extract from the History of Kentucky.

Extract from the Record Press, Hardinsburg, Breckenridge County, Kentucky, Friday November 16th, 1923

Burial Service of Mrs. Anna Scott Brashear, who died in Louisville, held at Stephensport, November 12th.

Stephensport, (Special) Mrs. Anna Brashear died at her home in Louisville, November 9th. Her son, Peter C. Brashear, of New York, brought her remains here the 12th of November and buried her beside her husband, the late Joe David Brashear.

The funeral service was conducted at the grave by the Rev. Teunis Gowens, pastor of the Second and Broadway Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Ky.

She leaves a son, Peter C. Brashear, of New York, and a daughter, Miss Gense Brashear of Louisville, and one granddaughter, Miss Gense Brashear of New York.

Mrs. Brashear lived here several years and was greatly admired and had many friends. The older Brashear family was known and noted for their wealth and hospitality. Stephensport is glad to claim Peter C. Brashear, II, as one of its successful business boys. His sister, Miss Gense Brashear of Louisville, was ill and could not attend her mother's funeral.

The floral designs were beautiful and wonderful—several large boxes. After Mrs. Brashear's grave was banked with flowers there was enough to cover five other Brashear graves.

Those who attended the funeral from a distance were, The Rev. Teunis E. Gowens, Peter C. Brashear of Albany, New York, Miss Gense Brashear, Mrs. Eli H. Brown, Mr. John C. Englehart, Mr. Walter Brashear, Miss Sarah Brashear, Miss Ida Walker, all of Louisville; Mrs. Frederick Pierce, Mrs. Donald Tyler, Mrs. Nannic Lancaster, Mrs. Floyd Newell all of Owenboro; Mrs. William J. Anderson, New York City. Mrs. Harry Newson, Miss Margaret Newson and Mr. Edward Gregory all of Cloverport.

Extract from the Lexington (Kentucky)
Democrat, Thursday, June
9th, 1904

PAYNE-BRASHEAR NUPTIALS

The marriage of Miss Rida Cronly Payne and Mr. Peter Cominges Brashear was celebrated quietly at noon yesterday at "Mapleton," the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Payne on the Versailles road.

Although a quiet wedding it was a very beautiful one in all its details and will long be talked of and remembered.

"Mapleton" is one of the most beautiful old country places in Kentucky with a quaint picturesque old home-stead and on this perfect day and at this hour it made an ideal setting for the wedding. The house was beautiful in its decorations of American beauty and garden roses, lovely peonies and sweet honey suckle and suggested the pretty June flower gardens for which the place is famous. Beneath the beautiful basket of honey suckle and ferns the bride and groom stood for the ceremony. They entered together. The bride was given in marriage by her father and the impressive ceremony was performed by Rev. Baker P. Lee, dean of Christ Church cathedral, assisted by Rev. Edwin Muller, of the First Presbyterian church. The bride was beautiful indeed in her wedding gown, an exquisite white lace robe over white chiffon and taffeta silk. She wore a beautiful tulle veil fastened becomingly in her hair with a pretty wreath of orange blossoms. Her veil was not worn over her face and gave one an opportunity of seeing how lovely she looked. Her bouquet was an exquisite one, a French nosegay of white sweet peas and lillies of the valley tied with a graceful white tulle bow.

The opera house orchestra stationed on the front veranda played the wedding music beautifully, playing the "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin as the bride and groom entered and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as the ceremony concluded.

During the bethrothal service "O, Sole Mia," was softly played.

So beautiful and simple was this wedding, so sweet and withal so impressive, one wonders that any other ceremonial should ever be chosen. A more elaborate wedding had been planned, but the invitations had to be recalled on account of the illness of the bride's mother. Mrs. Payne was able, however, to witness the ceremony adding this brightness also to it. She wore a pretty gown of black silk. Assisting her mother and father in receiving the guests was Mrs. John Winston Coleman, who looked lovely in a toilette of white lace over blue silk. Only the members of the two families and a few very intimate friends were present, but everything was made as lovely as possible for this sweet daughter of the house.

After the congratulations a beautiful wedding breakfast was served. The bride and bridegroom left at three o'clock over the Queen & Crescent road. They are to go for a wedding journey and then to New York, where they will live and will go to housekeeping at once.

The wedding gifts were beautiful and numerous. There was lovely silver, cut glass and china, beautiful ornaments and indeed everything that may beautify and adorn a home. As the bride left she presented her girl friends with a souvenir and tossed her bridal bouquet, Miss Florence Ingels catching this. The bride is one of the prettiest and most attractive girls in Lexington. She has been exceptionally popular. Few girls indeed have been so admired. Her friends will miss her greatly, but will wish her every happiness. Mr. Brashear is one of the most popular men in Kentucky and deservedly so. He is a splendid business man also, traveling auditor for the Providence Assurance society of New York. Both are of prominent aristocratic families. Every omen augurs a happy, lovely future for them. The guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Payne, and children, Charlie Howard and Hyde Payne of St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brashear, Miss Gense Brashear, the father, mother and sister of the bridegroom of Louisville; Mrs. Guy Deane of Owensboro; Mrs. Eli H. Brown of Frankfort; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson, the Misses Johnson. Mr. Logan C. Murray, Mr. James O. Pace, all of Louisville; Mrs. Edward Corrigan of Chicago Ill.

Extract from Albany Evening News,
March 12, 1925

"The Pointed Firs," Brashear Home at Castleton-on-the-

land in the year 1658, and located at Upper Marlboro; the capitol of Prince George County, where Benois Brashear (Benjamin Brashear) was granted letters of denization (Naturalization papers) by Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore) in the year 1662. The Brashears were Huguenots.

First Generation: Benois Brassier (Benjamin Brashear) and Mary, his wife, married in France.

Second Generation: Robert Brashear and his wife (?).

Third Generation: Samuel Brashear and his wife, Ann (a cousin).

Fourth Generation: Samuel Brashear, Jun, and his wife, Elizabeth Brashear, (cousin of the first degree).

Fifth Generation: Otho Brashear and his wife, Ruth Brown (cousin of the first degree) My g. grand father:

Fifth Generation: Nancy Brashear, who remover to Maysville, Kentucky. (Presumably your g. g. grandfather comes in here);

Sixth Generation: Rignal (Reginald) Brashear and his wife, Elizabeth Brown, (cousin of first degree), my grandfather;

Seventh Generation: Otho Brashear and his wife, Hannah Collins,—my father.

Eighth Generation: Basil Brown Brashear and his wife, Catherine Whitacre;

Ninth Generation: My daughter, Mrs. Imogene Oakey of Philadelphia.

Dr. Basil Brown Brashear, was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1882, and died in Marlboro, Maryland in 1903. He was at the time of his death visiting Marlboro, in search of genealogical data on the Brashear Family. Dr. Brashear studied medicine in Columbia College, New York and first practiced in Canal-Dover, Ohio, where he met and married Miss Catherine Whitacre, daughter of Thornton Whitacre and Catherine Rhodes. Enlisting in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, as Regimental Surgeon, he quickly distinguished himself and received rapid promotion. He became Medical Director of the 13th Army Corps and served under Grant in the Vicksburg campaign. Later he became Surgeon-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf. At the conclusion of the Civil War he remained in the army and when mustered out, took up the practice of medicine in Puttsburgh, Pennsylvania, later going to Akron, Ohio. During the last years of his life he was professor in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Ohio, which department has its School and Hospital in Cleveland. Dr. Bra-

Hudson, to be Girls' Club.

Fort Orange Paper Company, president gives widely known building to House Fopaco Girls from Out-of-Town.

Castleton-on-Hudson, (New York), March 12 — Announcements has been made of the sale to the Fort Orange Paper Company of the Brashear home at Castleton, for many years known as "The Pointed Firs," and one of the finest residences in the village.

The house will be used by the Fopaco Girl's Club as a residence home for out-of-town girls employed at the paper company's plant. The building in Main Street, at present occupied by the Fopaco Club, which formerly was the Clinton Hotel, will be used by the company as a boarding house for male employees.

The new home of the Fopaco Club, is well adapted for its new use. The building is a large brick structure and stands on a high hill just north of the village proper, commanding a beautiful view of Hudson river. Ample grounds surround the building and there are scores of fir trees about.

Two large fir trees standing guard at the great entrance gates give the estate its name.

The Fopaco Club was started some years ago by the Fort Orange Paper Company as a home for its girls, who come from other villages and cities. Since it started it has grown steadily and today so many girls are seeking living accommodations that the present quarters have been outgrown. Before Mr. Brashear, president of the paper company, bought the estate it was the summer home of the Lathrop Memorial of Albany.

Mr. Brashear said today that the sale does not mean that he and his family would change their residence from Castleton. They have already obtained an option on other property in the village, he said. Until the sale is closed, however, Mr. Brashear will not make the place public.

Abstract of the Genealogy of the Brashear Family as Compiled by the Hon Nicho-Brewer, Genealogist, of Annapolis Maryland

For Dr. Basil Brown Brashear:

The first immigrants, several in number, left France on account of religious persecutions, in the year A. D. 165-(?). They first settled in the colony of Virginia, but encountering serious opposition, and even persecution, from the English settlers, they crossed into the more tolerant province of Mary-

shear was at one time a member of the Ohio State Board of Health.

Dr. Brashear's daughter, Mrs. Imogene Oakley of Philadelphia, wife of John M. Oakley, is a writer and lecturer of note, taking a lively interest in politics and civic affairs, founding the first civic association in the state of Pennsylvania, about 1890. The association sponsored a smoke law and garbage removal ordinance. She is a member of the National Civic Service Reform League, The National Municipal League. One of the five women appointed, to the Citizen's Committee of 100, to draft a new charter for Philadelphia. At present Mrs. Oakley is not very active in politics or civics, devoting her time to writing and lecturing, contributing to the Atlantic Monthly, The Outlook and Current History. During the World War, Mrs. Oakley was organizer for the Red Cross and one of the "Four Minute Speakers" appointed by the Government. She was chairman of the Civil Service Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for eight years and an active member of that department for eight years later. In 1911, at the request of the Prime Minister of Japan, Mrs. Oakley organized the first Civic Club of Women in Japan, which organization still prospers.

THE BRASHEAR or THE BRASHEARS FAMILY

The following Facts and Excerpta concerning different members of the Brashear or Brashears Family, have been taken from the manuscripts, books, papers, etc., in the library of Colonel R. T. Durrett, of Louisville, Kentucky by Kate A. Murray

MARSHAM BRASHEARS

Marsham Brashears, as stated by him, in a description de benesse, given by him in 1795, was in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1776, and helped to build a house known as Kelly's Cabin, on Floyd's Fork.

This is the earliest record of any of this family being in Kentucky. Joseph Brashears was with Marsham on this occasion, and they were probably prospecting for land in the new country. In the spring of 1779, Marsham Brashears came to the Falls of the Ohio, and at a meeting of the citizens held here on the 10th of April, 1779, he was appointed one of the seven trustees to lay off the town of Louisville, and to make rules for its regulation. The trustees thus appointed, met on the 17th of April, 1779, and appointed Marsham Brashears,

secretary. His report of the meeting, as secretary was the following words:

"That a number of lots, not exceeding 200 for the present, be laid off to contain half an acre each, 35 yards by 70, where the ground would admit of it, with some public lots and streets. That each adventurer draw for only one lot by equal chances. That every such person be obliged to clear off the undergrowth and begin to cultivate part thereof by the 10th of June, and build thereon a good covered house, 16 feet by 20, by the 25th of December. That no person sell his lot unless to some person without one, but that it be given up to the Trustees to dispose of to some new adventurer, on pain or forfeiture thereof.

Signed,
MARSHAM BRASHEARS,
Secretary"

In 1780, a number of the residents at the falls petitioned the Legislature of Virginia to pass an act incorporating the town of Louisville, at it has been laid out by the Trustees aforesaid. Marsham Brashear was one of the signers of this petition, and the probability is that he wrote the petition itself.

The Legislature acceded to the wishes of the petitioners and passed an act incorporating the town of Louisville, and appointing Trustees for its government. One of the trustees thus appointed by this act of Legislation, was Marsham Brashears, and he continued for a number of years to be one of the trustees of Louisville. The trustees appointed in the act incorporating the town of Louisville, held their first meeting in the old fort at the foot of the present Twelfth street, on the 7th of February, 1781. There were but six trustees, present at this first meeting, and Marsham Brashears was one of them.

In 1779, Marsham Brashears entered four hundred acres of land on Salt River, near the mouth of Floyd's Fork, and in 1780 entered an additional one thousand acres as a preemption right adjoining his first entry.

In 1787, Marsham Brashears was recommended by the County Court of Jefferson County, for the position of Justice of the Peace, and soon thereafter his appointment came from Virginia. For a number of years he held the office of the Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM BRASHEAR

In 1779, William Brashear, as heir at law of Joseph Brashear, deceased, entered 400 acres of land in the fords of Floyd's Fork and Salt River, and in 1780, entered 1000 acres more as a preemption right adjoining the first 400 acres.

William Brashear must have died in the year 1789, as his will was proven in the County Court and ordered to record on the 3rd of November, of that year. His will is as follows:

"In the name of God, amen. I, William Brashear, Sr., of Jefferson County and state of Virginia, being much advanced in years, but in a very bad state of health, but in sound mind, thank God for the same, do make this my last will and testament, and form following, renouncing and revoking all former wills and testaments by me made.

First, I give my soul unto Almighty God, through the merits of Jesus Christ, and my body to the earth from which it came, to be buried by my executors in such manner as shall seem most decent to them.

Secondly, Item. I give and bequeath unto Samuel Mason Brashear, one feather bed, and one feather bed to Miriam Brashear, and one feather bed to Elizabeth Brashear, and all the movable estate that I have to the said three children. And Samuel Mason Brashear to maintain the two girls till of age. The ground that I have bought of Nicholas Brashear I leave to my son, Samuel Mason Brashear. As for the rest of my children I think that what they have had already is sufficient for their parts, therefore, I don't allow them any part but what the law does above. Therefore, I leave all to my three children above mentioned. I do appoint my loving son, Samuel Mason Brashear, my lawful executor and administrator, to perform this my last will and testament, in witness whereof, I have this day set my hand, on the 26th day of September in the year of our Lord, 1789."

Signed,

WILLIAM BRASHEAR,
(By his Mark)

The inventory of the estate of William Brashear, which was filed in the Jefferson County Court, and recorded, is a singular document. At the time this inventory was filed, August 8th, 1781, the paper money of Virginia, as well as that of the other colonies, and also of the United States, had gone down in value so low that it was practically worthless. A Spanish dollar of that period would buy one thousand dollars of this paper money, if anyone could be found rash enough to give so much silver for so much paper.

The following is the inventory of the estate of William Brashear:

1 Negro Boy.....	£7000
2 Cows and Calves £1000 and 2 Heifers £900.....	1900
7 axes, £30 some chisels, augurs and other tools.....	1070
1 Foot Adze, 4 sickles and other iron.....	25
Another parcel old iron £14, hand saw, 1 box flat irons..	40

6 old hoes, 2 mattocks and two hand rings.....	100
1 Frying pan £14, cleves, traces and hames £10.....	24
3 old carts £20, 3 old chairs and one table £10.....	30
3 Beds and furniture £120, 2 Reeds and Shuttles £60.....	180
9 Pewter Plates, 3 Dishes, 1 Basin and some spoons.....	60
1 Washing Tub, 3 Pails, 2 Buckets and some other vessels	15
1 Flax Wheel £10, 3 pots and Dutch Oven.....	710
1 Old Gun £30, and one old horse £15.....	45
His Wearing Apparel.....	55
Virginia Paper Currency £25, Continental Currency £64	89
1 Firkin £30 and Old Plow £12.....	42
1 Cow and Calf £5, 3 Deer Skins.....	5
1 Gouge and some other old tools.....	3

£10499

RICHARD BRASHEAR

In 1778, Richard Brashear enlisted in the regiment raised by General George Rogers Clark, for service in the Illinois country. He went into the regiment as a Captain, and remained there with that rank until 1781. He was at the taking of Kaskaskia and marched with the forces of General Clark from Kaskaskia to Vincennes in 1779. He shared with the other soldiers the terrible march through the drowned lands of Illinois, and also shared the glory of the capture of Vincennes.

On the 2—th of December, 1780, Richard Brashear gave to Marsham Brashear a deed for 400 acres of land in Jefferson County near the "painted stone." The "painted stone" was in the neighborhood of Shelbyville, and not far from the fort established by Squire Boone, brother of Daniel Boone.

In 1782, Richard Brashear gave to Marsham Brashear a power of attorney, dated April the 13th. It was a general power of attorney, and does not state any specific purpose for which it was intended.

In 1779, Richard Brashear entered 400 acres of land on Fox Run, a branch of Brashears' Creek which was a branch of Salt River. Again in 1780, he entered a preemption right to 1000 acres adjoining the first 400. It was a part of this land which he sold to Marsham Brashears as mentioned above.

ABRAHAM BRASHEAR

There is no evidence that Abraham Brashear ever lived in Kentucky. He was born in New York in 1754, and died there in 1782. He was at the beginning of the Revolutionary War a pronounced "Liberty Boy" and was a poet as well as a soldier, and wrote some of the stirring songs of the Revolutionary War. He was the author of "The General's Trip to Morristown."

NICHOLAS BRASHEAR

In 1795, Jeremiah Orme, of Montgomery County, Maryland, gave to Nicholas Brashears, of Nelson County, Kentucky, a power of attorney to recover a negro woman named Priscilla and her children. This location of Nicholas Brashear in Nelson County, Kentucky, indicates the residence of members of that family at that time. Nelson County was cut off from Jefferson County in 1784. Previous to 1784, the Brashears were generally located in Jefferson County, but after the formation of Jefferson County they are most generally located in Nelson County.

Mann Butler, the historian of Kentucky, in Louisville Directory of 1832, contributed a thrilling anecdote concerning Nicholas Brashear and two sons of Colonel William Linn.

Louisville Directory, page 104: "It may not be amiss in this place, to introduce an incident which, although it happened some years ago, will show the insecurity of the country from Indian incursion, and the hardihood of the times. In March, 1784, four boys, William and Azel Linn, William Wells and Nicholas Brashears, went out on a shooting party to Robert's Pond, about six miles southwest of this place. They succeeded in killing as much game as they wanted, and among other things a cub bear; while William Linn was strapping the bear to his shoulder, the arms of the party were carelessly laid down, they were all seized by a party of Indians, and hurried over the river to the Indian towns on the White river. There they remained until late in the fall of the same year, when the two, Linn and Brashears (Wells having been conveyed to a different town) formed the determination to try and effect their escape while out at a hunting camp. During the night they rose, and stunning the old Indian and Squaw with whom they were living, by some smart blows with their squaw axes, (as the small axes are called usually handled by the squaws,) they took their course to Louisville. When day fairly broke they concealed themselves in a hollow log, where they were passed and repassed by the Indians, who were out shooting turkeys all around them. At night the boys resumed their journey piloting themselves by the stars; in the course of the next day they killed a yearling deer, out of whose skin they made moccasins to save their feet from the green briers which covered their route; this, with a cub bear, was all the provision they had between the Indian Camp and Louisville. Yet young as these boyish hunters were, they struck their course so directly as to come to the bank of Jeffersonville. Here they hallowed for assistance, but the people on this side suspecting them to be Indians or not hearing them, did

not go over to their relief. In this emergency in hourly expectation of being overtaken by the Indians and doomed to a severer capacity than they had before experienced, if not to death, for their desertion, they instantly set about making a raft out of the drift logs on the shore, which they bound together with grape vines and launched themselves upon it, on the bosom of the rapids; two of the boys who could not swim with their clothing, being placed on the raft and the the third one, Brashears, swimming with one hand pushed the raft with the other. In this condition before they completed their passage, the drift logs began to soak so much water, that the raft was upon the point of sinking, when some people from this shore went to assist them, and restored the young heroes to their lamenting friends."

NACY BRASHEAR

Nacy Brashear was a native of Prince George County, Maryland, where he was born in 1734. He died in Kentucky in 1807, aged seventy-three years. He moved to Kentucky in 1784, and settled upon Salt river near the present village of Shepardsville. His occupation was that of a farmer. He was the father of thirteen children, as follows:

1. Mary Brashear, born, March 1, 1760.
2. Elizabeth Brashear, born, July 12, 1761.
3. Ann Brashear, born, March 23, 1763.
4. Thomas C. Brashear, born November 10, 1764.
5. Samuel Brashear, born October 12, 1766.
6. Ignatius Brashear, born March 28, 1768.
7. Robert Brashear, born August 31, 1769.
8. Archibald Edmonston Brashear, born November 2, 1771.
9. Levi Brashear, born November 14, 1773.
10. Walter Brashear, born February 11, 1776.
11. Joseph Brashear, born December 9, 1778.
12. Dennis Brashear, born August 13, 1780.
13. Ruth Brashear, born September 13, 1782.

WALTER BRASHEAR

The most distinguished of the sons of Nacy Brashear, and indeed of all the Brashears, was Walter Brashear. He made the family name known far and wide by his skill as a surgeon. His father educated him for a physician, and after such medical teaching as he could have at home had become exhausted, he entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. Here he became a pupil of Dr. Frederick Ridgley, in 1796. Two years after this he attended a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. When he had finished his course in Philadelphia, he made a tour to the

distant country of China. Here among the Celestials he made a great fame by amputating the breast of a Chinese woman.

On his return home from China, he performed a surgical operation which made his name immortal. A mulatto boy with a severe fracture of the hip was brought to him in Bardstown for treatment. Seeing that the hurt was incurable, Dr. Brashear without precedent, determined to amputate the limb at the hip joint. This was in 1806. The amputation was successful, the boy got well and lived many years afterwards.

In 1813, he moved to Lexington, where he soon became a leading surgeon and physician. An epidemic of pneumonia visited Lexington soon after his taking up his residence there, and his treatment of the malady gave him additional fame.

In 1822, he moved to St. Mary's Parish in the state of Louisiana, where he devoted himself to planting rather than practicing his profession and as a matter of course neither added further to his surgical or medical fame. The practice he did was that among his neighbors and friends, and without reward.

During the winter of 1844, Henry Clay visited him on his plantation in Louisiana. Quite a number of his friends and neighbors were present on the occasion, for the purpose of honoring the distinguished visitor at a dinner given by Dr. Brashear. Someone of the guests at the table proposed the health of Dr. Brashear.

"The first and only physician of Louisiana who has successfully performed an amputation at the hip joint." Mr. Clay, who sat next to Dr. Brashear as the guest of honor, remarked, "Well, Doctor, he has got you on the hip." The good wit and humor of the remark made all the guests merry.

Dr. Brashear died in 1860, at the age of eighty-four. He had not practiced his profession in the accepted sense of the practitioner for nearly forty years. He had attempted to make a fortune by abandoning his profession and engaged first, in mercantile pursuits and then in planting. He was successful in neither of his undertakings, outside of his profession. (Note: Further reference will be found regarding Dr. Walter Brashear in an extract from the Louisville Medical Monthly).

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

Thomas Brashear, as shown by a power of attorney from George Augustus Sugg, dated September 25, 1795, was living in the territory south of the Ohio.

Alfred Brashear, as shown by a power of attorney, which gave to Charles M. Thurston of Louisville, Kentucky, February 2, 1835, was living at Lafayette, Louisiana.

Thomas Brashear, who certified Alfred Brashear's power of attorney, was then Judge of the Parish Court of Lafayette, Louisiana.

William Brashear was a member of the Kentucky house of Representatives in 1808, from Nelson County.

Robert S. Brashear was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1837, from Perry County.

George W. Brashear was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1844, from Boone County.

Barrack Brashear was a member of the City Council of Henderson, Kentucky, in 1854.

Dr. A. W. Brashears and Dr. Thomas J. Brashears were physicians located at Hampton, in the State of Arkansas, in 1877.

The Brashear or Brashears family name was given to a fort on Salt River, at the mouth of Floyd's Fork, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1779.

The family name was also given to a considerable stream of water which emptied into Salt River a few miles above Floyd's Fork, and which in early times was known as Brashears' Creek.

A town by the name of Brashearville, some twelve miles from the county seat of Perry County, also bears the family name.

DR. WALTER BRASHEAR

Dr. M. F. Coomes, Professor of Physiology and other sciences in the Kentucky School of Medicine has unearthed a picture of Dr. Walter Brashear, the illustrious Kentucky surgeon, who was the first to perform a successful amputation of the leg at the hip joint. This picture has never before been published, and its appearance has been hailed with delight by the profession and the public generally. Dr. Coomes has also learned many new and interesting facts about Dr. Brashear.

Dr. Coomes has published the picture and the results of his investigations in the current number of the Louisville Medical Monthly, an interesting and well-edited periodical. The magazine is edited by Drs. J. B. Steedman and Geo. M. Warner and Dr. Sam Cochran is business manager. It has for collaborators some of the most distinguished physicians in the South, and is intended to represent all the medical schools of the city. Dr. Coomes article is as follows:

"So fleet the works of men back to their earth again,
That ancient and holy things fade like a dream."

"In retelling this story of Dr. Brashear's great work, and being able by accident to produce a likeness of him with it, forcibly recalled to my mind the fact so beautifully ex-

pressed in the lines at the head of the page. It is true that the works of men live long after their mortal bodies have "Given up the ghost," but in the modern times it is a pleasure to resurrect from the ruins of the past, as it were, the likeness of some great man that had been lost in the world—to restore him to the place where he properly belongs. I always had a great desire to see the face of Dr. Brashear, and never let an opportunity pass if I thought there was a chance to find a picture of him. Persistence in this instance proved valuable. Mrs. Guthrie, a niece of Dr. Brashear's, called on me for advice concerning her eyes, and while discussing the operation that was to be done, (I did not know while we were talking that she was Dr. Brashear's niece), she remarked that her uncle was a great surgeon, and I at once wanted to know who the uncle was, and of course was delighted to have the niece of so distinguished a man for my client. I expressed the regret that some likeness of Dr. Brashear had not been left, as I had always wanted to see what kind of a looking man he was; and I am sure that a large proportion of the medical profession share this desire with me. When Mrs. Guthrie told me she had a likeness of her uncle, my cup was full to overflowing, and I did not rest until I had it in my possession, and in turn, in the hands of the photographer, and finally in the hands of the finishing artist; and now that I have succeeded in reclaiming the image of this illustrious man, and giving the profession some additional facts about him that have heretofore been unknown to the public, I feel that I have been fully repaid for my long and diligent search, because I know that the profession all over the world will rejoice at having an opportunity to critically view the face of this distinguished surgeon, and read in its outlines the truth of what has been said of him.

Dr. Walter Brashear, the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland, in 1776, and his father moved to Kentucky, in 1784, and engaged in farming in Bullitt County, near Shepherdsville. Walter was the seventh son and according to tradition, was intended for a doctor. His father seems to have been mindful of this fact, and sent him to Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky,—then the great literary institution of the Southwest. Young Walter was eager for knowledge, and, we are told, held a high rank as a Latin scholar. After finishing his literary education, which was at the age of twenty, he began to read medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Frederick Ridgley, of Lexington, Kentucky, and remained under his care for two years, and at the end of that time he rode on horseback to Philadelphia and attended upon a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania.

At that time Barton Physick and Rush illuminated the medical horizon of the East and were connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and no doubt but young Brashear was deeply impressed with the greatness of this trio of medical savants, for in these three was found all that go to make up a great surgeon and doctor; and Brashear was certainly the personification of physician and surgeon, as his modest but remarkable career will show.

"Dr. Brashear was of a restless disposition, and after a year spent in Philadelphia, he shipped to China as surgeon of a vessel. While there he was consulted by one of the dignitaries of the Flowery Kingdom concerning his wife, who had a cancerous breast. He assured his celestial friend that he could remove the breast and that it would result in giving the woman relief. The operation having been finished, Dr. Brashear started to leave the palace, but was halted at the door and told that he could not leave for three days. The American did not comprehend this, but was given to understand that if the woman died inside of three days he would be beheaded. This was evidently a part of the program that had been kept back, but as there was no other alternative he remained the three days, and at the end of that time his patient was doing well and he was permitted to go.

Probably no man living was better prepared to hear this ultimatum than Dr. Brashear, for the man, who had the courage to undertake the amputation at the hip joint in the month of August, in Kentucky, without any precedent to guide him, no anesthetic and untrained assistants, certainly had courage to do anything. In the first part of this paper, I have quoted liberally from an address delivered by Prof. David W. Yandell, in 1890, before the American Surgical Association, and I cannot do better than to use his language in reporting the work of Dr. Brashear. He says, 'In 1806, the earliest original surgical work of any magnitude done in Kentucky, by one of her own sons, was an amputation at the hip joint. It proved to be the first of the kind in the United States. The undertaking was made necessary because of extensive fracture of the thigh with great laceration of the soft parts. The subject was a mulatto boy, 17 years of age—a slave of St. Joseph's College. The time was August, 1806; the place, Bardstown; the surgeon, Dr. Walter Brashear; the assistants, Dr. Burr Harrison and Dr. John Goodtell; the result, a complete success. The operator divided his work into two stages. The first consisted of amputating the thigh through its middle third in the usual way, and tying all bleeding vessels. The second consisted of a long incision on the outside of the limb, exposing the remainder of the bone, which being freed from its

muscular attachments, was then disarticulated at its socket.' Thus briefly detailed, is an account of one of the greatest surgical operations performed in the civilized world, and Dr. Yandell, in his report says, 'But whether or not Dr. Brashear had ever heard or read a description of what had been accomplished in this direction by surgeons elsewhere, the young Kentuckian was the first to amputate at the hip joint in America, and the first to do the real thing successfully in the world. Dr. Brashear seems to have set no high estimate on his achievement, and never published an account of the case.'

"Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, who is a near relative of Dr. Brashear, is my authority for the facts concerning his imprisonment in China at the time that the amputation of the breast was performed, and Governor Wickliffe also told me that Dr. Brashear was offered the Chair of Surgery in the Academy of Science at Paris, France. His wife, who was exceedingly anxious to have him accept the position, was much surprised to hear him say that he would not think of accepting it, as it was bad enough to live in Paris under any circumstances, much less occupying the position of a poor doctor.

Dr. Brashear was not without political aspirations, and it would appear that he was much above the average politician, as he succeeded in being elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana.

"Dr. Brashear's boyhood was probably not without some very exciting experiences, for at that time this country was full of Indians and his father was a noted Indian fighter.

"Dr. T. B. Greenly, of West Point, Kentucky, told me a few days since that he attended Dr. Brashear's brother, Robert, in his last illness, some years since, and, while speaking of the matter, recalled an incident that happened at the Salt Works, which was owned and operated by Dr. Brashear's father, Ignacius Brashear. The doctor and his brother were boys that were not to be run over by every fellow that chanced to pass, and, in fact, were noted as fighters. In those good old times, the weapons that God gave men were about all that were used to settle personal difficulties, and it seems that Walter and Robert Brashear knew how to use them. On a certain occasion a bully happened to be in the Brashear neighborhood, and concluded he would go up and whip the two Brashear boys, and when he arrived he found Walter at the Salt Works by himself, and it did not take long for him to pick a quarrel with young Brashear. Brashear, however, felt that the stranger had the best of him in size, and probably in the fistic art, but he determined to get the best of his antagonist and get the first lick and other advantages also

if they were to be had. There was a pond nearby, and at a favorable moment, when the stranger stepped near the pond, Robert sent him a right-hander and landed it under his ear, which sent him sprawling into the pond, and quicker than thought Brashear was on top of him, and in a short time the bully was crying for mercy.

Dr. Brashear was married at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1802, to Miss Margaret Barr, by whom he had seven children, three sons, Robert, Walter and Darwin and four daughters, Mary, Rebecca, Caroline and Frances. I have no history of any of his daughters save one, who is living in New Jersey. None of his sons ever became doctors. Darwin died young and Robert was a successful sugar planter in Louisiana and died during the late war. His son, Walter, a grandson of the doctor, is now in Louisiana.

"Dr. Brashear's father's old house in which he lived is still standing in Bullitt County, in a fair state of preservation. Dr. Walter Brashear died, October 23, 1860, aged 84 years, and is resting in the soil of his adopted state, Louisiana.

From "The Old Pike"

By T. B. Searight

A few steps below the Workman House an old tavern was kept by Basil Brashear, and subsequently by James Searight, who let it in 1836 to take charge of the "National House" in Washington, Pennsylvania. The Brashear House was a station for many years of one or more of the early stage lines, in 1825, General LaFayette dined at this house while on his way from Washington, Pennsylvania to Uniontown. This old house, built of stone, is still standing, owned and occupied as a private residence by the widow of the late Westley Frost. Brazil Brashear was a brother-in-law of Thomas Brown the founder of Brownsville, and the grandfather of Professor Brashear, the distinguished astronomer of Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL BRASHEARS

Samuel Brashears, son of Morris Brashears, was born in Prince George County, Maryland, August 6th, 1763. His father Morris Brashears, was the son of Samuel Brashears, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Brashears, the grandson of Samuel Brashears and his wife Ann Jones, the great grandson of Robert Brashears, and the great-Great Grandson of Benjamin Brashears, the original immigrant, who settled in Maryland, in 1658.

The subject of this sketch, Samuel Brashears, immigrated to what is now Sullivan County, Tennessee, as a young man, where he married Margaret Eakin, they had the following children:

Margaret, born December 9th, 1796; Sampson, born December 21st, 1788; Robert S., born August 13th, 1793; Isaac, born January 1st, 1796; James, born May 25th, 1800; Phoebe, born March 8th, 1803; John, born March 3rd, 1805; Ezekial, born June 21st, 1807; Peggy and Ellen.

There is no record of the date of Samuel Brashears' death, but it seems his family moved into Perry County, Kentucky, about 1822, after his death. After immigrating to Kentucky, the family seems to have separated, Isaac moving to Missouri, as did John, James remained in Kentucky, where he operated a mill on the Kentucky River, Robert financed a salt mill and established a great many mercantile enterprises in Kentucky, Ezekial married a daughter of Jesse Combs of Perry County, not far from Hazard. He was Circuit Clerk of Letcher County, for several years. Sampson the oldest son of Samuel Brashears, married in Bluntsville, Tennessee, in 1817. His wife was Miss Margaret Bright, daughter of James Bright, a Revolutionary War soldier, who had immigrated to Tennessee, after the war, coming from Maryland, as did the Brashears. To the union of Sampson Brashears and Margaret Bright were born thirteen children, namely:

Isaac, born, 1818; John, born, 1819; married Miss Christian; James, born, 1821; these three being born in Tennessee; Sarah, born, 1822; Elizabeth, born, 1823, married Mr. Branson; Ezekial, born, 1825, married Miss Cornet, second Miss Combs, Ezekial served in Morgan's Cavalry during the Civil War; Sampson, Jr., born, 1826; Robert, born, 1830; died unmarried; Louisa, born, 1832, married John Lusk; Harvey G., born, 1835, married Miss Cornet; Hezekiah, born, 1842; Jesse C., born, 1837, still living, Lowell, Ark.; William R., born, 1839.

Jesse C. Brashears, the eleventh child of Sampson Brashears, who is still living, married Elizabeth J. Hogg, in Letcher County, Kentucky, December 25th, 1858, and had the following children:

Martha Ann, born, 1860; Harvey G., born, 1861; Margaret Elizabeth, born, 1865, married J. M. Stewart; Mary Louisa, born, 1868; Kelly H., born, 1871; William H., born, 1873; Cynthia Jane, born, 1875; James J., born, 1878; Robert Hezekiah, born, 1881.

William R. Brashears, the twelfth son of Sampson Brashears, moved to Ozark, Franklin County, Arkansas, just after the Civil War, where he married Mary Lucina Summer,

daughter of Hiram Sumner. They had the following children: Charles W., married Edna Walker; William B., married Maude Gentry; Bruce S., married Eva Tucker; Belle, married David Anderson; Maggie, married W. W. Kendrick; Minnie, married James Watts; Allie and Dixie.

The children of Charles W. and Edna Walker are, Myra, Charles W., Jr., and Frank.

The children of William B. and Maude Gentry are Benjamin and Birtie.

The children of Bruce S., and Eva Tucker are Kathleen, Marion, Felix, James and Jack.

The children of Belle and David Anderson are Gladys and Wade.

The children of Maggie and W. W. Kendrick are Clyde and James.

Among the documents filed in the Pension Office, in connection, with the application of Margaret Brashears, widow of Lieutenant Samuel Brashears, for bounty land, is a leaf from an old Bible, entitled and reciting as follows:

"Samuel Brashears, proprietor of this sacred volume was born August 6th, 1763. Married Margaret Eakin, February 25th, 1786, Margaret Eakin was born August 18th, 1762."

Issue of Samuel and Margaret: Margaret, born, December 9, 1786; Sampson Brashear, born, December 21st, 1788, Robert S., born, August 13th, 1793; Isaac, born January 1st, 1796; James, born, May 25th, 1800; Phoebe, born, March 8th, 1803; John March 3rd, 1805; Ezekial, June 21st, 1807."

This Bible record page was filed by Margaret Brashears' agent, June 1st, 1852. A document filed April 7th, 1855, declares Margaret a resident of Perry County, Kentucky, and aged 95. Several documents were executed by Robert S. Brashear, Probate Judge of Perry County, Kentucky. Several documents were executed at Proctor, Owsley County, Kentucky.

The following statements are contained in affidavits made by various persons and filed as evidence.

Samuel Brashears was born and raised in Squabble State (this, evidently an error as he was born in Maryland, according to his Bible), then thought to be in North Carolina, but later determined as a part of Sullivan County, Tennessee. He enlisted as a private in the company of Captain Thomas Vincents in the regiment of General John Sevier (Nolichucky Jack). He later rose to rank of lieutenant, sometimes acting as captain. He served six years in all. He is stated to have been a skillful and courageous scout and Indian fighter. His service was mostly spent in warfare with the Cherokees. It is not known that he participated in any battle against the

British but it is thought that he was in the battle of Kings Mountain. He fought in the battles of Chicamauga and Lookout Mountain, against the Cherokees. It appears that he was discharged from the army about the time he married in 1786. One affiant was an old man named Hacker, who knew Samuel all his life. Another named Fields, who served under Samuel and another was his son, Sampson Brashears, who recited Samuel's history and exploits as they were known to the family.

Sampson Brashear, who is quoted above as reciting his father's exploits, was a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting in Sullivan County, Tennessee, November 13th, 1814, served until May 8th, 1815, under Captain James Landens. Allowed pension April 29th, 1871. His wife, Margaret Bright, was the daughter of James Bright, who was a Revolutionary War soldier, enlisted, June, 1776, as a private under Captain Burk, Flying Camp, Maryland. Reenlisted, June 14th, 1777, under Captain John Lynch fifth Maryland Regiment. Was in the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He enlisted in Dorchester County, Maryland, and was allowed a pension, February 22nd, 1822.

LEONARD FARMER BRASHEAR

Residence, Hazard, Kentucky. Business, Banker.

Leonard Farmer Brashear, born September 13th, 1882, near Viper, Perry County, Kentucky married Mae Sparkman, born August 22nd, 1883, Letcher County, Kentucky. Date of Marriage June 10th, 1906.

Issue: Luther Byron Brashear, Leonard Farmer Brashear, Imogene Mae Brashear, Virginia Lee Brashear, James Edward Brashear, William Frederick Brashear.

Son of James Nicholas Brashear, born February 15th, 1858, Perry County, Kentucky, and Sarah Hall, born Perry County, Kentucky, February 4th, 1859.

Issue: Leonard Farmer Brashear, Troy Perkins Brashear, Marion Carnett Brashear, David Jesse Brashear, Corba Alice Brashear, Hester Jane Brashear.

Grandson of Eli Brashear, born March 11th, 1827, and Sallie Campbell, born February 15th, 1828, Perry County, Kentucky.

Great Grandson of James Brashear and Elizabeth Young.

Great-Great Grandson of Samuel Brashear and Margaret Akens of Maryland. See sketch of Samuel Brashear for line back to Benjamin Brashear, the immigrant.

ELI HALL BRASHEAR

Residence, Hazard, Kentucky. Business, Lumber.

Eli Hall Brashear, born Viper, Perry County, Kentucky,

December 7, 1885, married Rachel Emlyn Owens, of Perry County, April 21st, 1909. Issue: Norris Wendell Brashear, born, February 2nd, 1900; Sarah Roberta Brashear, born, August 6, 1911; Helen Margaret Brashear, July 3, 1913; Eli Nicholas Brashear, born, February 16, 1915; Edgar Owen Brashear, born, October 21, 1917.

Brother of Leonard Farmer Brashear, previously listed. See his record for ancestral lines.

JOHN ALBERT BRASHEAR

Residence, Pinkneyville, Kentucky.

John Albert Brasher, born, Caldwell County, Kentucky, December 20th, 1846, married———(?). Issue: Cora Brasher, born, March 4, 1892; W. M. Brashear, born June 11th, 1869; Eber Brashear, born February 8, 1871; E. C. Brashear, born, November 20, 1873; J. F. Brashear, born, October 4, 1876; A. J. Brashear, born April 14th, 1879; L. M. Brashear, born November 6, 1881; S. Brashear, born January 9, 1884; O. T. Brashear, born April 17, 1886; M. C. Brashear, born September 15, 1889.

DOUGLASS WICKLIFFE BRASHEAR

Residence, Richmond, Virginia. Business, Tobacco.

Douglass Wickliffe Brashear, born Owensboro, Kentucky, April 1st, 1891, married Pricilla Elizabeth Williams, born October 18th, 1894. Issue: Douglass Wickliffe Brashear, Jr.

Son of Robert Hughes Brashear, born Bullitt County, Kentucky, 1849, and his wife, Alice Jane Wimp, born Meade County, Kentucky, 1864. Issue: Raymond Hughes Brashear, Robin Lindsay Brashear, Douglass Wickliffe Brashear.

Grandson of Robert H. Brashear, born Nelson County, Kentucky, 1800 and Elizabeth Unsell, daughter of John Unsell, born, Bardstown, Kentucky, 1805.

Great Grandson of Ignatius Brashear, born, 28th of March, 1768, and Sylvia Orme, daughter of John Orme. Issue: Nancy Brashear, Ruth Brashear, America Brashear, Robert H. Brashear, Lucy Brashear.

Great-Great Grandson of Nacy Brashear, born Prince George County, Maryland, April 17th, 1734 and Frances Pamela——(?).

Great-Great-Great Grandson of Samuel Brashear and his wife, Elizabeth Brashear, (a cousin), of Prince George County, Maryland, who were in direct line of descent from the original Benjamin Brashear, whose record is previously shown.

Robert H. Brashear, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a Confederate soldier, lost his right leg at the Battle of Gettysburg.

RICHARD ALLEN BRASHEAR

Residence, McNeil, Arkansas.

Richard Allen Brasher, born Noble, Louisiana, June 16th, 1903, married Wilma Cleo Davis, Helper, Utah, November 8, 1926. Issue: None.

Son of Richard Aquilla Brasher, born Margnolia, Arkansas, June 8th, 1864 and Isabell Powell, born August 26th, 1860. Issue: W. H. Brasher, Samuel A. Brasher, Harry Milton Brasher, Gertie Brasher, Bessie Mae Brasher, Richard Allen Brashear, (above).

Grandson of Aquilla Brasher, born Alabama, 1838 and Martha Amanda White, born Louisiana, 1840. Aquilla Brasher, a Confederate soldier in the Civil War.

Great Grandson of William H. Brashear of Virginia.

EDWARD S. BRASHEARS

Residence, Washington D. C. Business, Attorney. Captain and Judge Advocate, U. S. A., World War. Edward S. Brashear, born January 3rd, 1883, Sanborn, O'Brien County, Iowa, married Helen M. Long, born Altoona, Iowa, March 17th, 1886. Issue: Mildred M. Brashears, born February 24, 1907.

Son of Blumer H. Brashears, born Rockport, Indiana, 1861, and Mary Jane Langdon, born Rockport, Indiana, 1862. Issue: James A. Brashears, Rev. Wallace M. Brashears, Ira L. Brashears, Paul B. Brashears, Jennie May Brashears, Edward S. Brashears, (above).

Grandson of Rev. Ira Brashears and Mary Susan Cotton. More complete data on the life of Rev. Ira Brashears will be found in a sketch written by himself and included in this volume.

Extracts from the Family History of the Rev. Ira Brashears

*Contributed by his Grandson, Rev. Wallace M. Brashears,
of Alexandria, Virginia*

Samuel Brashears, a son of Matthew Brashears, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania about the year 1759, of French ancestry. When about sixteen years of age, he became a member of one of Daniel Boone's exploring parties, in the wilds of Kentucky, from which he returned in the late autumn of the same year, marching through the pathless forests. He had several brothers whose names are not recalled. In after years he went again to Kentucky, and became a resident of Bullitt County, where he married Hannah Standiford, November 3, 1790. The sons born to them were

John, Thomas, Ephriam, Marsham, Isarel and Samuel, and a daughter, who became the wife of Thomas Baker. He removed from Kentucky to Warwick County, Indiana, in the spring of the year, 1816, and settled about a mile east of Booneville, where he lived until his death in 1840, being then about eighty years of age. He was illiterate, could neither read nor write, so in the spelling of the surname by others it became, "Broshears" instead of pre-rect way of spelling has fallen into disuse or rather, it is used by only a portion of the posterity. Other branches of the family both east and west preserve the original spelling Brashear or Brashears. The reader, must not, however, imagine the subject of this sketch was a dullard, on the contrary he was an active business man, of good habit, and in some respects a leading citizen of his locality. He was a good mechanic and a farmer and owned and operated a mill propelled by horsepower and also a distillery. He manufactured gunpowder, which was an important article among the pioneers of that day. To obtain the saltpetre necessary for powder manufacture, he had recourse to the deposits found in various caves in Kentucky, which contained that particular mineral salt. Though he operated a distillery, he was not a user of strong drink to any extent, and his sons grew to be sober useful citizens. Of these, three only had families, viz: John, Ephriam and Marsham. John had one son, Perigo and two grandsons, Issac of Evansville, Indiana and Ephriam of Hoxie, Arkansas.

Thomas went west and was not heard from after 1836.

Marsham had eight children, William, Benoni, Andrew J., Christopher C., Sraah A. Morris, Ephriam, Samuel S., and Phillip B., of these four were volunteers during the Civil War, that is, Benoni, Christopher, Ephriam and Phillip.

Ephriam Brashears was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, November 5th, 1795, and died at Booneville, Indiana, October 14, 1876. During the years 1809 and 1810 he had some school advantages. The writer has a forty page foolscap size arithmetic, written during the latter years, in which only English currency, pounds, shilling and pence were used in all the business calculation. In some respects he was one of the unfortunates, as in childhood days a wild rose briar struck his right eye and put it out. In his young manhood while riding a restive horse, the animal became frightened and threw him with violence against a tree so that his right shoulder was dislocated and for the lack of surgical aid the joint was not replaced.

This was a bad handicap in many respects for the rest of his life. Also when about fifty-eight years of age, a run-

away horse, caused an accident which resulted in the loss of his left leg below the knee. Thus for the last twenty years of his life he had to use a wooden leg. During the fall and winter of 1815-16 he and his younger brother, Marsham, cleared and fenced a part of their father's land, a mile or so east of Booneville. It was a lonely sort of life as settlers were few and far between. Beginning in the year, 1821, for nearly ten years he was a County official. Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff and Treasurer; in these offices he discharged his duties with singular fidelity, then refused reelection, because he preferred the quiet of his far home, a very singular proceeding compared with the present day trend of politics.

On January 27th, 1825, at Booneville, Indiana, there occurred the marriage of High-Sheriff Ephriam Brashears and Miss Anna Harris Hinman, the youngest daughter of Captain Ashael Hinman, one of the oldest surviving officers of the Revolutionary War. Of the children of this marriage, four had families. Mrs. Maria H. Youngblood, Mrs. Lois A. Wood (Johnson by a second marriage), Mrs. Eliza J. McMurty and Rev. Ira Brashears.

Anna Harris Brashears, wife of Ephriam Brashears, died in Booneville, Indiana, November 24, 1866, aged 71 years.

Note: While the Rev. Ira Brashears did not attempt to trace his ancestry beyond Matthew Brashears of Pennsylvania, it is very probable that he like other members of the Brashear family immigrated from Maryland to Pennsylvania and is a direct descendent of Benjamin Brashears, the Huguenot Refugee.

MARTHA BRASHEAR CONKLE

Residence, Barshear, Missouri.

Martha Brashear Conkle, born July 26, 1851, Brashear, Missouri, married John Conkle, October 16th, 1879. Issue: Bert, married Tillie Propst; Anna.

Daughter of William G. Brashear, born Spartanburg, South Carolina, January 13th, 1807, married Rosa Wood, born, Spartanburg, South Carolina, September 22nd, 1809. Issue: Millicent, born September 15th, 1826, married Samuel Pershall, both died in Kansas..

Coleman, born March 18th, 1829, married Mariah Smith, both died in California.

Mary Jane, born September, 1831, Ralls County, Missouri, married G. L. Patterson, both died in Illinois.

Catherine, born January 13th, 1832, Ralls County, Missouri, died in infancy.

James W., born in 1835, in Adams County, Illinois, married Lila Smith, both died in California.

Thomas A., born March 30, 1840, in Adams County, Illinois, married Laura Grason, who died March 8th, 1927, Thomas A. Brashear, living at present, Parnell, Missouri.

Susan, born Mary 18th, 1843, in Adair County, Missouri, married Robert Thatcher, both died in Illinois.

Richard M., born January 13th, 1846, Adair County, Missouri, married Margaret Montgomery, living, Eolia, Mo.

Cynthia, born September 11th, 1848, Adair County, Missouri, married D. E. Hosley, living, Ramona, Oklahoma.

John W., born July 26th, 1851, married Meda Creig, living, Hutchison, Kansas. He was a twin brother of Mrs. Martha Conkle, shown above.

George W., called Bruce, born July 26th, 1855, married Bertha Weaver, both living, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Granddaughter of William Brashear, who immigrated from Virginia to Spartanburg, South Carolina, probably just after the Revolutionary War. (Further record of this family may be found with the sketch of Thomas Alexander Brashear).

JAMES MITCHELL BRASHEAR

Residence, Tiline, Kentucky.

James Mitchell Brasher, born Wright County, Missouri, July 9th, 1863, married Mary Emline Sullivant, January 24th, 1893. Issue: Claudie, married Elbert Marshall; Adie, married Charles Guess; Bettie, married Gillie Paris; Charles, Dora, Bennett.

Son of Mitchell Brashear, born in Virginia, November 18th, 1811, and Elizabeth Gaines, born March 10th, 1830. Issue: John A., William, Samuel E., Johnson, Isabel, Jane, Mary, James M., Nannie, Clark, Ligie.

Grandson of Thomas Brashear, of Virginia, wife's maiden name not known. Issue: Jackson, James, William, Hudson, Sallie, Peggie, Grace.

GEORGE WEBSTER BRASHEARS

Residence, Steelton, Pennsylvania.

George Webster Brashears, born November 11th, 1881, Sharpsburg, Maryland, married Florence Alberta Anderson, February 11th, 1905. Issue: William Webster, married Helen Shelley.

Son of George Ridgley Brashears, born Sharpsburg, Maryland, January 9th, 1847 and Elizabeth Brashears, born born Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1845. Issue: Mary C., Thomas H., Amelia Frances, Julia M., Clara E., William F., Cora J., Charles V., Ada J.

Grandson of William Brashears, born Sharpsburg, Maryland, March 27th, 1882 and Elizabeth Bemmer, born Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1825. Issue: Van S., married Miss Renner; Thomas H., married Mary Keedy.

Great Grandson of Joshua Brashears and wife, Miss Stifler.

JESSE OSBORN BRASHEAR

Residence, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Business, Farming.

Jesse Osborn Brashear, born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, May 24th, 1882, married Claire Anne Watson, born, January 20th, 1891. Date of marriage, May 26th, 1907. Issue: Valera Lucille, Mildred Nadine.

Son of Jesse Brashear, born in Rutherford County, Tennessee and his wife, Ada Virginia Brown, born November 20th, 1850. Issue: Eva, born February 21st, 1884, married Genoa Bowling.

James Bridges, born November 18, 1886, married Nettie Sloan.

Shirley Clyde, born August 31, 1889, married Ida Helton. Kenneth, born August 9th, 1895.

Jesse Osborn, born Mary 24th, 1882, married Claire Anne Watson.

Grandson of Jesse Brashear and Sallie Ann Brown of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Issue: John, married Annie Ive; Dosie, married Josh Barton; Bettie, married Joseph Smith; Mattie.

Great Grandson of Jesse Brashear, one of the pioneer settlers of Rutherford County.

DAVID WARREN BRASHEAR

Residence, Picher, Oklahoma.

David Warren Brashear, born Russellville, Pope County, Arkansas, January 16th, 1882, married Ruth E. Beesley. Issue: Hattie, Myrtle, Jewel, Maxine.

Son of Walter W. Brashear, born Marion County, Arkansas and Nancy M. White, of Missouri. Issue: Ursulla, married Wm. Chronister; Lou, married Hanibal Vaughan; Ford Brashear; Adam Brashear married Jo Burris; Maymie, married Lewellen; David W. Brashear, (above).

Grandson of Mortimer Brashear, killed in action during Civil War. Issue: Walter W. Brashear, LaFayette W. Brashear, Napoleon Bonaparte Brashear, John Brashear, Mary Brashear, Marguerite Brashier.

THOMAS WINFIELD BRASHEARS

Residence, Laurel, Maryland.

(See sketch of William Brashear, the millwright).

Thomas Winfield Brashears, born July 12th 1880, Laurel, Maryland, married Millie May Burdette of Montgomery County, Maryland. Issue: Thomas Winfield Brashears, Jr.

Son of Thomas Brashears, born Laurel, Maryland, September 9th, 1855, and Georgianna Victoria Cooksey, born December 17th 1859, Prince George County, Maryland. Issue:

Elizabeth Emiline, born March 23, 1884, married Emory Irwin Morton, September 22nd, 1904.

Arthur Emmons Brashear, born June 3rd, 1891, married Maude Parker, September 23rd, 1920.

Thomas Winfield Brashears, (above).

Grandson of Thomas Brashears and Rebecca Ann Hood of Prince George County, Maryland.

WILLIAM BRASHEARS

(The Millwright)

William Brashears, born 1770, married Miss Carr, Prince George County, Maryland. Died 1845. Issue:

Benjamin, born 1813, died 1882, married Sarah Miller.

William, born 1817, died, 1903, married Sarah E. Purtle.

Thomas, married Rebecca A. Hood.

Andrew Jackson, married Cassie Ewing.

Margaret, married Daniel Davidson.

Ellen, married Albert Burton.

Benjamin, the first son, who married Sarah Miller, had eight children, namely: Luther, born 1844, died, 1911, no issue, married Martha A. Gaither; Columbus, married Susan Fletcher, Issue: Anna, Hattie, Benjamin, Joseph, Bessie, Maude.

Mary married Wm. Mitchell; Laura, married Wm. Gaither; Addie, married Chauncy Darby; Margaret, died an infant; Emma married Frank Miller; Sarah married Kaiser.

William, the second son of the Millwright, married, Sarah Purtle and had eight children, namely:

Harriet Rebecca, born 1845, died, 1896, married John T. Hynes.

William Jackson, born 1845, died 1925, married Laura Smith.

Shipley, born 1847, died 1852.

Margaret Alice, born 1852, died 1852.

Benjamin Thomas, born 1850, died 1852.

John Wesley, born 1853, married Josephine Cray.

Albert, born 1856, died 1857.

Frank, born 1858, died 1925, married Emma Timmons.

To the union of Harriet Rebecca and John T. Haynes, were born four children, John Thomas Gary, William, T. B., Edgar Loudon and Estelle Ermine.

To the union of William Jackson Brashear and Laura Smith, were born, three children, William, Warner, Estelle Ermine.

To the union of Shipley Brashears and Mary E. Phelps were born seven children, Shipley, Emma, Flora, Jessie, Irma, Mary, Paul.

To the union of John Wesley Brashears and Josephine Cary were born four children, Walter Cray, John Wesley, Sarah Amelia, who married Walter C. Ivey and Maurice Lyman, who married Louise Howard, and had a son named Maurice Lyman, Jr.

To the union of Frank Brashears and Emma Timmons were born three children, Hattie, Elmer and Roy.

Thomas Brashears, the third son of the Millwright, married Rebecca A. Hood and had two children, John Thomas, who married Georgia G. Cooksey and George, who married Carrie Smith.

To the union of John Thomas and Georgia Cooksey were born four children; Thomas Winfield, who married Nellie W. Burdette. Effie Gray, who died young, Elizabeth Emeline, who married Emory Marton, and Arthur Emmons.

To the union of George Brashears and Carrie Smith, one child was borned, named, Claud.

Andrew Jackson Brashears, fourth son of William Brashears, the Millwright, who married Cassie Ewing, had one son Wilber. Andrew Jackson Brashears moved to York, Pennsylvania, his son Wilber died a bachelor.

Margaret Brashears, the fifth child of William Brashears, the Millwright, married Daniel Davidson and had three children, Ellen, who married Wm. C. McBride, William and Kate.

Ellen Brashears, sixth child of William Brashears, the Millwright married Albert Burton and had four children: Joseph, Martha, Theodore and Albert.

JOHN WESLEY BRASHEARS, JR.,

Residence, Washington, D. C. L.L.M. Georgetown University. First Lieutenant, Engineers, A. E. F. Cartographic Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey.

John Wesley Brashears, born August 27th, 1878, the son of John Wesley Brashears, born September 1, 1853, and his wife, Josephine Cray, born February 22nd, 1852, all of Prince Georges County, Maryland. He has brothers and sisters, Walter Cray Brashears, born August 12th, 1876, married Lillian Hirsch; Sarah Amelia Brashears, born September 21st, 1880, married Walter C. Ivey; Maurice Lymna Brashears, born January 29th, 1885, married Louise Howard. He

is the Grandson of William Brashears, born in 1817, Prince George County, Maryland, and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Purtle, born 1823. Issue: John Wesley Brashears, Sr., above.

Harriet Rebecca Brashears, married, John T. Haynes.

William Jackson Brashears, married Laura Smith.

Shipley Brashears, married Mary E. Phelps.

Frank Brashears, married Emma Timmons.

Great Grandson of William Brashears, a Millwright, of Prince George County, Maryland, and his wife, a Miss Carr, whose record will be found elsewhere.

EBENEZER BRASHEARS

Residence, Roxton, Texas. Business, Merchant.

Ebenezer Brashears, born September 14th, 1883, Leola, Arkansas, married Mary Edith Bludworth, born Pilot Grove, Texas, November 4th, 1888, married January 17th, 1912. Issue: William Bludworth Brashears, born January 19th, 1917.

Son of William Frank Brashears, born Leola, Arkansas, October 10th, 1853 and his wife, Evelyn Fredonia Deer. Issue:

Ebenezer Brashears, above; Felix Brashears, married Callie Page; Hattie Brashears, married Samuel Riggan; Maynard Brashears, married Evola Crow; Ray Brashears, married J. C. Williams; Lillian Brashears; Cora Brashears, married S. E. Connell; Clifton Brashears, married Esther; Fly Brashears, married M. D. Heard.

Grandson of Phillip Randle Brashears, born Alabama, 1825 and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Brown, born Georgia 1827. Great Grandson of John Brashears.

Note: Phillip Randle Brashears was a corporal in Confederate army during Civil War.

MRS. MEDORA BRASHEAR MAYNARD

Hemosa Beach, California

Medora Brashear, born Hawesville, Kentucky, October 30th, 1852, married Morton Armand Maynard, born Adrian Michigan, March 5, 1840. Issue: Nora Blanche, born January 27, 1873, married J. R. Johnston; Flora Pearl, born January 6th, 1875, married D. Edwin Hostetter; Sue Ethyl, born August 7, 1879, died November 1894.

Daughter of Thomas Brashear, born Franklin County, Kentucky, March 16th, and his wife, Lydia Ash, born Hardin County, Kentucky, August 9th, 1819. Issue: Susan Rebecca, born August 20, 1841, married Jno. James; Wm. Henry, born April 1844; Robert A., born February 4th, 1857; Medora, above.

Granddaughter of Otho Brashear, born Franklin County, Kentucky, 1796, and his wife, Mary Wills (first) second wife,

Julia Blake. Issue: First wife, Ann, Elizabeth, Francis, Thomas; Second wife, Mary Jane.

Great Grandaughter of Thomas Brashear, born 1764, and his wife, Frances Berry.

Great-Great Granddaughter of Nacy Brashear, born in Prince George County, Maryland, in 1734. From this the record is traced to Benjamin Brashear, the original immigrant.

FRANCIS A. BRASHEARS

Baltimore, Maryland

Francis A. Brashears, born March 8, 1855, Baltimore, Maryland, married Anna Cora Bandel, born Baltimore, Maryland, July 17, 1858. Married February 27th, 1878. Issue: Herbert W. Brashears, married Irene Doudein; Harriet C. Brashears, married John C. Stirling; Andrew D. Brashears, married Louise Jones.

Son of Zacheus Daivs Brashears, born Prince George County, Maryland, February 27, 1803 and his wife, Rachel Ann Ragen, born Tuckerton, New Jersey, April 13, 1814. Issue: Francis A. Brashears, above; Other children's names not available.

Grandson of John W. Brashears, born Prince George County, Maryland, December 5, 1772 and his wife, Elizabeth R. Davis, born May 22, 1776, in Charles County, Maryland. Issue: Noah Brashears, born, June 30, 1795; Zacheus Davis Brashears, above.

Great Grandson of John Pottinger Brashears, born Prince George County, Maryland, record of date is so dim that it cannot be given correctly, but presumably about 1740. The first census of the United States 1790, lists John Pottinger Brashears as head of a family in Prince Georges County (see I. Pollinger Brashear.

MARECHAL NEAL BRASHEAR

Little Rock, Ark.

Maechal Neal Brashear, born Russellville, Pope County, Arkansas, January 3, 1895, married Hildegrade Reneta Grosser, born, Egeland, North Dakota, March 16, 1903. Marriage date, March 4, 1928. Issue: None.

Son of John Mortimer Brashear, born Center Valley, Pope County, Arkansas, December 23, 1870 and his wife, Katherine Johnanna Brashear, born Chicago, Illinois, January 11, 1874. Issue: Herman Schuh Brashear, born December 19, 1897, married Stella Wetzler; Jessie Corinne Brashear, born June 12, 1900, married Luther Miller; Marechal Neal Brashear, above.

Grandson of LaFayette Brashear, born Center Valley, Arkansas, in 1841 and his wife, Mary Caroline Bowden, born Center Valley, Arkansas, in 1840. Issue: Mary Brashear, born 1865, married W. S. Reynolds; Elizabeth Brashear, born 1863; Josephine Brashear, born 1867, married B. D. Jones; Mrs. G. B. Meyers, born 1869; Bell Brashear, married Clarence Walls; Warren Brashear, born 1875; Luna Brashear, born 1877; Frank Brashear, born 1879; John Mortimer Brashear, above.

Great Grandson of John Wesley Brashear, thought to have been born in Lexington Kentucky, his wife's maiden name is not available.

Note: Marechal Neal Brashear, served in the U. S. Navy, October 15, 1913 to October, 1919, in the Liberian Revolution November 1915. Submarine patrol, war zone, 1917-18, resigned as Warrant Officer, regular Navy, October 15th, 1919. Democratic alderman, eighth ward, Little Rock, Ark, for term beginning, April 1929.

La Fayette Brashear, grandfather of the subject of this sketch saw active service in the Union Army during the Civil War, as did his Great Grandfather John Wesley Brashear.

MRS. FANNIE BRASHEAR FRYMIRE

Residence, Ekron, Kentucky.

Mrs. Fannie Brashear Frymire, was born in Meade County, Kentucky, March 11th, 1864, married W. M. Frymire, of Union Star, Beckenridge County, Kentucky, September 12th, 1892. Issue: None.

Daughter of Thomas Brashear, born November, 23rd, 1820 and his wife, Henrietta Agnes Skillman, of Paris, Kentucky. Issue: Joseph, born 1845; William S., born 1847; Mary, born 1859; Chris, born ———; Samuel, born 1861; Fannie, born 1864, as above.

Granddaughter of Joseph Brashear and his second wife, Elizabeth Wheeler. Issue: See family Bible record of Joseph Brashear.

Great Granddaughter of William Brashear, who immigrated from Brownsville Pennsylvania to Kentucky.

Great-Great Granddaughter of Joseph Brashear, born Prince George County, Maryland, January 15th, 1722. See part 2, page 2 for line back to Benjamin Brashears, the immigrant.

THOMAS CREG BRASHEAR

Residence, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

Thomas Creg Brashear, born November 2nd, 1875, married Clyde Olene Harris, born July 27th, 1880. Marriage date November 2nd, 1902. Issue: Robert Allen, born September 15th, 1903; Thomas Cowan, born August 7th, 1905.

Son of William Skillman Brashear, born Beckenridge County, Kentucky, July 17th, 1847, and his wife, Maggie Creg of Delta County, Texas. Issue: Thomas C., above; Allen, Joseph James.

Grandson of Thomas Brashear and his wife, Henrietta Agnes Skillman. Issue: See sketch of Mrs. Fannie Brashear Frymire.

Great Grandson of Joseph Brashear and his wife (2nd), Elizabeth Wheeler. Issue: See Family Bible record of Joseph Brashear.

Great Great Grandson of William Brashear, who immigrated from Brownsville, Pennsylvania to Kentucky in 1780.

Note: The little town of Brashear, Texas, is named for this family.

Great Great Great Grandson of Joseph Brashear, born Prince George County, Maryland, January 15th, 1722. See part 2, page, for line back to the original immigrant, Benjamin Brashear.

SAMUEL MURRAY BRASHEAR

Residence, Decimal, Manitoba, Canada. Business, Agent, Canadian National Railway.

Samuel Murray Brashear, was born July 1st, 1891, in Lucknow, Ontario, Canada. Married Albertine Nault of St. Mary's Quebec, August 14th, 1917. Issue: Mary Frances; Samuel Edward, John Richard.

Son of Albert Edward Brashear, born August 23rd, 1858, Gienna, Ontario, and his wife, Clarissa Thomas, born March 23rd, 1865, Bayham, Ontario. Issue: George Earl, born August 6th, 1887; Manora Adeline, born October 8th, 1889; Edith Alexandria, born February 9th, 1900; Samuel Murray, above.

Grandson of Samuel Brashear, born Wilton, Wiltshire, England, and his wife, Elizabeth Clarke of Salisbury, England. Issue: William, James, Emily, George, Frederick, Charlotte, Jane, Martha.

Great Grandson of John Brashear, of Wiltshire, England.

The Grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Samuel Brashear, left the following family history in the form of a memorandum:

"As far back as I can remember, I believe my grandfather's name was John. My father was the eldest of twenty-three children and his name was John, his brothers and sisters names, as near as I can remember, were as follows: Enos, lived in Wilton when I left, James in London, Thomas in London, Joseph in Newmarket, George in Bangalow Madras Station, East India, supposed to be very wealthy. I had another uncle who went to the United States, but my father

having lost all his papers by fire, lost his address, do not remember his christian name. My aunts names on my father's side, I can only remember a few; Ann, married a Sutton, Martha, married a Clark, my mother's name was Charlotte Vincent, before her marriage. There was 16 of us in the family. Jane married an Axton, I am the only one left out of sixteen."

SAM HOUSTON BRASHEAR

Sam Houston Brashear, was born in Houston, Texas, July 9th, 1866, the son of John Brashear, and his wife, Kate (McGowen) Brashear. His paternal and maternal grandfathers came to Texas in 1837, and settled at Houston. They were both members of the Constitutional Convention in 1845. John Brashear was County Clerk and later Chief Justice of Harris County. His maternal Grandfather, Alexander McGowen was twice elected Mayor of Houston.

Sam Houston Brashear was educated in the public schools of Houston, leaving the same at the age of sixteen to engage in clerical pursuits. He studied law, without a teacher, and was admitted to the Bar in 1887. In 1888, he formed a partnership with Charles E. Ashe, and in 1892, was elected City Attorney of Houston, and while holding that office was nominated and elected by a large majority as Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Texas, at the age of twenty-six years. Although highly endorsed by members of the Bar for re-election he declined to run again and resumed the practice of law with Henry J. Dannebaum as a partner. In 1898, he was solicited by a large number of representative citizens to offer for the mayoralty, and was elected by a large majority, and re-elected in 1900. The administration was characterized by many public improvements, including the purchase of the first Park in Houston. He placed the City on a cash basis, and left it in sound financial condition.

In 1901, he resigned the office, because of ill health, and continued in the practice of law until 1922, when he retired. He has to some extent continued his law practice up to the present time and is one of the executors of the estate of his deceased Aunt, Mrs. Maggie Brashear, one of the largest estates in Texas.

In 1893, he married Miss Josephine Pereira. They have one son, John Brashear, who resides in Greenwich, Connecticut. A family record is given below.

Sam Houston Brashear was born July 9th, 1866, in Houston, Texas, where he was married June 2nd, 1893, to Miss Josephine Pereira, who was born in Houston, Texas, August 26th, 1870.

Issue: John Joseph Brashear.

Son of John Brashear, a Confederate soldier, born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, February 20th, 1837, and his wife, Katherine McGowen, born in Houston, Texas, February 9th, 1844.

Issue: Isaac W., born August 17th, 1868.

Fannie F., born November 20th, 1870.

Sarah E., born June 23, 1865, married S. E. McAshan.

Sam Houston, (above).

Grandson of Isaac W. Brashear, born Guilford County, North Carolina in 1811, and his wife, Sarah Trott, born in Tennessee.

Issue: Henry, born 1839, married Marggie Carter. .?

Annexa, married Charles Miller.

Sarah B., married J. W. Jones.

Probably the Great Grandson of Asa Brashear, who was a wealthy planter in Guilford county, North Carolina, as shown in the census of 1790.

THOMAS ALEXANDER BRASHEAR

Residence: Parnell, Missouri.

Thomas Alexander Brashear, born March 30th, 1840, in Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, on October 27th, 1867, married Laura Lavanche Grason, born Three Rivers, Michigan, August 29th, 1849. Issue:

Charles C., born November 22nd, 1868, died January 12, 1873.

Franklin B., born February 14th, 1871, died November 12, 1895.

Lewis W., born March 25th, 1873, died December 19, 1876.

Anna E., born March 29th, 1875, married Geo. W. Korell.

Rosa A., born October 30th, 1878, married Chas. C. Evans.

Willie A., born June 21st, 1881, died 1882.

George W., born October 18, 1883, died 1884.

Benjamin H., born November 17, 1888.

Cecil Mark, born January 10th 1895, died 1896.

Son of William Gowan Brashear, born January 13th, 1807, Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died May 10th, 1862, and his wife, Rosanah Wood, born Spartanburg, South Carolina, September 22nd, 1809, died Adair County, Missouri, August 29th, 1900. Issue:

Millicent, born September 15th, 1826, married M. S. Pershall.

Coleman, born March 18th, 1829.

Mary Jane, born September 31, 1831, married Green Patterson.

Jas. W., born April 15th, 1838.

Susan A., born May 18, 1843.

Richard M., born January 13th, 1846.

Cynthia A., born September 11th, 1848.

John W., and Martha E., twins, born July 26, 1851.

Martha E. married John Conkle, see sketch of Mrs. Conkle.

Geo. W., called Bruce, born July 26th, 1855.

Grandson of William Brashear, born about 1760 and his wife, Mary Clayton, who moved from Fauquier County Virginia to Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Issue:

1. William Gowan (above).

2. Merida or Meredith, born 1793, died 1882, married Elizabeth McGuire of North Carolina, had twelve children, Major Dockins, married Sarah (??); Patience Melinda, married Mr. Clayton, moved to Mississippi; Millard Fillmore, born 1856, moved to Plainview, Texas, married Della Mercer; William Anderson, born 1859; Mary, Martha, Sarah, married a Brashear, her cousin; Solomon; Drucilla;

3. Ithra, lived in Rall County, Missouri at time of Civil War.

4. Solomon Brashear, married Jemima Petit, had 14 children, all boys. He moved to Ralls County Missouri, in 1831, from Spartanburg, South Carolina. His children were Joshua; Albert (Bird) married Martha Cox; Joberry married Drucilla Brashear a cousin; Frank born, 1827, married 1853, to Sarah McCoy and who had the following children: Fanny, Edward, Peter, Frank, Robert, Benjamin, Louis, Alva, Hendricks, Jennie, Ella. Dockins Wylie, William Riley, Gowan, Overman, David, James, Tyry.

Thomas Alexander Brashear, who is still living, gives the following record of his Grandfather and Uncles:

My Grandfather, William Brashear, died about 1852 at the age of 92, he was a great dancer, and with his wife behind him would go horse-back for miles to dances, where he usually played the "fiddle." He afterwards joined the church, quit dancing and insisted that the Devil was in the fiddle. Moving from Virginia to South Carolina he took up 1100 acres of land, which he divided among his children, each receiving 100 acres. All of his children had large families. His own family consisting of five boys and five girls, namely: Merida or Meredith, Tabitha, Solomon, Dolly, Mary called Polly, Nancy William, Gowan, Isaih, Irtha and Elizabeth. His son, Solomon who married Jemima Petit came to Ralls County in 1831, he was in good circumstances and owned 300 acres of land on

Salt River, he was very fond of fox hunting and kept a large pack of hounds. He was a typical frontiersman, big, robust, and hardy, wore his hair long until his death. His children, all of his children lived near him on Salt River, with the exception of his son, Frank, who married in Adair County. Meredith came to Ralls County and settled near New London in 1849, he had served in the War of 1812, and was discharged at Charleston, S. C.

The following sketch of Thomas Alexander Brashear is taken from "The Past and Present of Nodaway County, Missouri," Vol. 2, Page 1031.

"The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls attention has for many decades been a resident of Nodaway County, in fact, has spent the major part of his useful life here, and although it has not been altogether one of ease, yet today he can look back with satisfaction as he recalls the arduous toil performed, the many obstacles overcome and the victories won in his struggle to gain the independence that is now his. But those sturdy traits of his pioneer ancestors were inherited by him and exemplified in the determination and perseverance which characterized him. The county is largely indebted to the sturdy and indefatigable class of citizens of which Thomas A. Brashear is a conspicuous example. Mr. Brashear was born March 20th, 1840 in Hancock County, Illinois and he is the son of William G. and Rosa (Wood) Brashear, natives of the Spartanburg District, South Carolina, his father having been born January 13, 1807, and died May 10, 1862, in Adair County, Missouri. His wife was born September 22, 1809, and died August 29th, 1900.

They were reared and married in their native country, then they with their parents, James and Susan (Burnett) Wood and family emigrated to Ralls County, Missouri, in the spring of 1827. After the death of her parent in 1841, they moved to Adair County, this State, locating near the present site of Brashear, which place was named in honor of R. M. Brashear. He was a man of temperate habits, a firm believer in the religion of the Christ, he was courageous and aggressive and hesitated at no obstacles, advocated strongly all public improvement and better educational facilities, even giving up a portion of his dwelling to be used as a school free of charge, where his own and neighbors children received instructions until a school house could be built in the neighborhood. No one could have taken greater pride in the general development of the county than he, especially the moral and intellectual advancement of the youth of his acquaintance

and he was always ready to encourage them. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom are living at this writing, namely: Cloeman, who resides in California; Mary J., is the wife of Green L. Patterson and lives in Illionis; Richard M. lives in Kirksville, Missouri; Cynthia, now Mrs. Hosley, lives in Oklahoma; John W., lives at Odessa, Missouri; Martha is the wife of J. W. Conkle of Brashear, Missouri; George B., lives in Oklahoma and Thomas A., of this review. Those deceased are Millicent, James W., Susan A., and Nancy. Thomas A. Brashear spent his boyhood days at home and received a very limited education in the old time log school house, teachers in those days being paid principally by subscription, their remuneration often being paid in corn, flour and like commodities. When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Brashear proved his patriotism by enlisting in the Union Army, from Adair County, Missouri, July 12th, 1861, as a private in Company A, 14th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Thompson and Colonel John M. Palmer, serving three years and three months, having seen service in the vicinity of Springfield, Missouri, in the fall and winter of 1861, fighting the Confederate General Sterling Price. He was at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. The siege of Corinth and Vicksburg, was at the battle of Champion Hills and was with Sherman in his raid on Meridian. The 14th and 15th regiments were consolidated in July, 1864, and known as the Veteran Battalion. This regiment marched between the following points to Tallahatchee, Holly Springs, Memphis Bolivar, Corinth, Vicksburg, Meridian, Chattanooga to Merietta, Georgia. Mr. Brashear received an honorable discharge on August 24th, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and soon thereafter returned home. On October 27th, 1867, Mr. Brashear was married to Laura L. Grason, daughter of Oren and Evaline (Wooley) Grason of Adair County, Missouri, who immigrated to that locality in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Brashear began their married life in Buchanan County and they came to Nodaway County in 1887, and purchased the first lot sold in Parnell and on the same Mr. Brashear erected a dwelling and butcher shop and engaged successfully in that business for six years, when he turned his attention to farming, buying and shipping stock extensively and became well fixed from a material standpoint by reason of his persistent activity and good management. On January 19th, 1898, he was appointed Postmaster of Parnell, under President McKinley, and has held this position continuously ever since; giving the utmost satisfaction to the department and the best service to the

patrons of the office. He makes his home on his farm of twenty-seven acres adjoining the town of Parnell. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty years and has very ably filled all the chairs of the subordinate lodge. He and his wife both members of the Rebekahs, Mrs. Brashear having held all the chairs of same. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, for twenty-five years and has been Commander of the Post for the past nine years. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brashear, only three of whom are living. Anna is the wife of George W. Korell, of Andrew County; Rost A., is the wife of Chas. C. Evans of Parnell; Benjamin H., lives in Savannah, Missouri. Those deceased are Charles C., Lewis, Markie, Bruce, Willie and Wilbur.

BELT BRASHEAR

Lexington, Kentucky.

Belt Brashear, born Scott County, Kentucky, August 17th, 1868, married Nannie A. Cunningham, born Scott County, Kentucky, February 25th, 1871. Marriage date November 10th, 1887. Issue:

Vanza, born January 14, 1889, married Katie Dickey.

Georgie Etta, married Ernest Wilson.

Hallie Mae, married Clarence E. Donovan.

Son of Samuel Brashear, born Gallatin County, Kentucky, about 1840, and his wife, Charity Offutt, born December 20, 1846 in Scoutt County, Kentucky.

Issue: William T., born February 4th, 1874.

Belt, (above).

Rolindy, born May 26th, 1878, married Mr. Fish.

Grandson of Belt Brashear, born 1784 and his wife, Katherine Robertson, born 1807. Issue:

Taylor Brashear, Joseph Brashear, Henry C. Brashear, Charles Brashear, Van Brashear, John Brashear, Samuel Brashear, (above); George Brashear, Katherine Brashear, Hallie Brashear, Anna Brashear.

Great Grandson of Rezin Brashear, born 1736 and his wife, Maxie Madcap.

Great, Great Grandson of William Brashear, born 1706 and his wife, Pricilla Prather, married June 1734. William Brashear was a Revolutionary War Soldier in Captain Tobias Belts company of Militia.

Great, Great, Great, Grandson of Benjamin Brashear, the original immigrant.

Notes See record of Mrs. Ella Brashear Barber, Madison, Indiana and Mrs. W. S. Fitzpatrick, Independence, Kansas.

MRS. ELLA BRASHEAR BARBER

Madison, Indiana.

Daughter of Henry Clay Brashear, born May 6, 1833, and his wife, Emilie Craig, born August 14th, 1835.

Grandaughter of Belt Brashear, born 1784 (died 1863) and his wife, Katherine Robertson, born 1807, died 1890. Great Grandaughter of Rezin Brashear 1736, died 1804, and his wife, Maxie Madcap, born 1763, died, 1785.

Great, Great Granddaughter of William Brashear, born 1706 and his wife, Pricilla Prather, married June, 1734. Wm. Brashear was a Revolutionary War soldier in Captain Tobias Belt's Company of Militia.

Great, Great, Great Granddaughter of Benjamin Brashear and May Jones, his wife. Benjamin Brashear was the son of Robert Brashear and Grandson of Benjamin Brashear, the original immigrant.

MRS. W. S. FITZPATRICK

Independence, Kansas.

Note: Mrs. Fitzpatrick is a sister of Mrs. Ella Brashear Barber of Madison, Indiana, and has the same ancestry as shown above.

SMITH COFFEE DANIELL, B. S. C. E.

Residence: Dallas, Texas.

Business: Engineer.

Veteran World War. First Lieutenant, Engineers, 28th Division, A. E. F.. Smith Coffee Daniell, born Windsor Plantation, Claiborne County, Mississippi, March 11th, 1885, married Ernestine Moore Evans, born April 3rd, 1892; marriage date, April 20, 1922.

Son of Smith Coffee Daniell, Sr., born Windsor Plantation, Claiborne County, Mississippi, October 16th, 1861, died September 17th, 1904 and his wife, Nancy Hughes, born Greenwood Plantation, Claiborne County, Mississippi, November 17, 1865, died September 30 1887.

Issue: Mary Daniell, born July 21, 1886.

Smith Coffee Daniell, Jr., (above).

Grandson of William Hughes, born Port Gibson, Mississippi, January 12, 1825, and his wife, Mary Bertron, born Port Gibson, Mississippi, April 16th, 1837.

Great Grandson of Captain Benjamin Hughes, born Maryland, February 23, 1789, died Port Gibson, Mississippi, July 7, 1842, and his wife, Nancy Brashear, born Maysville, Kentucky, January 7, 1797.

Great, Great Grandson of Ignatius Brashear, born Maryland, March 28, 1768, and his wife, Mary Orme, married Louisville, Kentucky, March 23, 1796.

Great, Great, Great Grandson of Nacy Brashear, who is shown elsewhere in direct descent from Benjamin Brashear, the Huguenot Refugee. Nacy Brashear is shown on the Muster Roll of Captain Joshua Beall, Prince George County, Maryland, French and Indian Wars. See Maryland Historical Magazine, page 361.

The subject of this sketch is also a Great, Great, Great Grandson of Waterman Crane and Catherine Brashear.

EDGAR THORNE BRASHEAR

Residence: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Business: Superintendent, Real Estate, West Pennsylvania Railway Company.

Edgar Thorne Brashear, born January 6, 1870, Redstone Township, Fayette County, near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, married Margaret Burd, born December 31, 1871. Married January 24, 1885.

Issue: Donald Everett Brashear, married Katherine Patterson, one child, Patricia Anne.

Edgar Maurice Brashear, married Mary Miller, one child, Mary Jean.

Son of Otho R. Brashear, born 1837, Redstone Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Elizabeth Davidson, born 1841, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Issue: Edgar Thorne Brashear, (above).

Arnetta Virginia Brashear, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Estella Minnie Brashear, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Cherrie Peart Brashear, Uniontown Pennsylvania, born July 1878.

Grandson of Washington Brashear, born 1892, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Rachel Ann Peart, born Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Issue:

Otho R. Brashear, (above), born 1837, died 1916.

Amanda Brashear, born 1846, died 1847.

Nelson Brashear, born 1827, died 1836.

Elizabeth Brashear, born 1828.

Lavina Brashear, born 1830, died 1891.

Mary S. Brashear, born 1831, died 1877.

Rignal Brashear, born 1832, died 1901.

Lucinda Brashear, born 1834, died 1898.

Harriett Brashear, born 1833, died 1881.

Oliver Brashear, born 1838, died 1896.

George W. Brashear, born 1839 died 1839.

Rachel Ann Brashear, born 1843, died 1882.

Great Grandson of Rignal Brashear, born Redstone Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Basil Brown.

Issue: Washington Brashear, (above), born 1802, died 1868.

Otho Brashear, Joseph Brashear, Basil Brashear and Nelson Brashear.

Great, Great, Grandson of Otho Brashear, born Prince Georges County, Maryland, and his wife, Ruth Brown, immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1775. Issue: Reginald, (above); Levi, Colonel, Liberty, Elizabeth, and Fielder. See page 2, part 2, for lineage back to Benjamin Brashear, the immigrant.

RAYMOND DEARTH BRASHEAR

Residence: Tampa, Florida.

Raymond Dearth Brashear, born Brownsville, Pennsylvania, March 21st, 1894, married Genevieve Hibbs, born Brownsville, Pennsylvania, September 17th, 1893. Marriage date July 22nd, 1915.

Issue: John Hibbs Brashear.

Genevieve Louise Brashear.

Son of Alfred Dearth Brashear, born Brownsville, Pennsylvania, May 13th, 1868, and Mary Baer, born Brownsville, Pennsylvania, February 16th, 1876. Issue:

Raymond Dearth Brashear (above).

Quay Brashear, born 1893.

Basil Brashear, born 1896.

Eugene Brashear, born 1898.

Rignald Brashear, born 1900.

George Brashear, born 1902.

Roselma Brashear, born 1910.

Robert Brashear, born 1912,

Lackey Brashear, born 1914.

James Brashear, born 1916.

Donald Brashear, born 1920.

Grandson of Reginald P. Brashear, born Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1832, and his wife, Elma Craft. Issue:

Charles Brashear, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Wm. Gray, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. John Barnes, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Della Ulrich, Pasadena, California.

Great Grandson of Washington Brashear, born Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1802, and his wife, Rachel Ann Peart.

Great, Great Grandson of Rignal Brashear, born Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Elizabeth Brown.

Great, Great, Great Grandson of Otho Brashear, born Prince George County, Maryland, and his wife, Ruth Brown.

See part 2, page 2, for record back to Benjamin Brashear, the immigrant.

—o—
JUDGE ISAAC W. BRASHEAR,

Sweetwater, Texas

Isaac W. Brashear, was born December 1st, 1855, Crockett, Texas, married Modena Norman, born April 18, 1862, Prescott, Arkansas. Marriage date, July 28th, 1879. Issue:

Genda, married George Kidd.

Charles married Laura Easterwood.

Mattie married Samuel Harper.

Mack, married Anis Brantley.

Minnie, Ola, Harvie and Walter.

Son of George Ross Brashear, born Decaturville, Tennessee, November 9, 1823, and his wife, Isabella P. McKenzie, born Purdy, Tennessee, June 25, 1830. Married Purdy, Tennessee, December 5, 1848.

Issue:

Bettie, married C. C. Richards.

Absolom, M., married Lula Gossett.

Mary, married John Lawrence.

Mandy, married T. J. McDonald.

Colon Brashear.

George Ross Brashear, married Cinda Nelson.

Morgan Brashear, married Emma Malone.

Isaac W. (above).

Grandson of Alfred Brashear, born in middle Tennessee, December 20th, 1799, and his wife, Ellender Ross, born, January 10th, 1801.

Issue:

Morgan W. Brashear, born March 20th, 1832, married Mattie Renfro.

Sarah Jane Brashear, born August 15th, 1825, married Henry Phillips.

Ellender Mrashear, born July 10th, 1827.

Rebecca Brashear, born June 1, 1829, married George Williams.

Emerantha Brashear, born April 14, 1831, married David Stanton.

Melia Brashear, born June 16, 1837, married William Julian.

George Ross Brashear, born November 9, 1823, married Isabella P. McKenzie.

LEVI BRASHEAR

Levi Brashear of the sixth generation in descent from Benjamin Brashear, the founder of the family in America, was the son of Otho Brashear, and his wife, Ruth Brown, and was born in Prince Georges County, Maryland in 1736. Otho Brashear, the father, together with his brother-in-laws, the Browns, and several other families, immigrated from Maryland and settled in Pennsylvania in 1775, establishing the village of Brownsville, where Otho Brashear lived and died. According to the Census of 1790, Otho Brashear had a large family, eight children and four slaves, being shown as members of the household. Of his children's names only six are known, Fielder Brashear, Colonel Brashear, Levi Brashear, Elizabeth Brashear, Rignal Brashear and Liberty Brashear, of the others no record has been found. His son, Levi Brashear, evidently left Pennsylvania prior to the Census of 1790, as he was known to have been in Kentucky about that time. It is also known that he had married in Pennsylvania and that his wife died prior to his emigration to Kentucky, leaving him with two children John Brashear and Nellie Brashear. Coming down the river in flatboats, with other pioneers, Levi Brashear embarked at the Falls of the Ohio, and with several families moved inland and settled near Great Crossing. The year following his settlement in Kentucky, he married again, his second wife being Mrs. Aggie (Watts) Turner, a widow, who had two children by her former husband, these children were Thomas Turner and Sarah Frances Turner. In connection with these two sets of children brought together through this marriage, an interesting occurrence afterwards took place, that of the marriage of John Brashear to his step-sister, Sarah Frances Turner and the marriages of Nellie Brashear to her step-brother, Thomas Turner. After the second marriage of Levi Brashear, five sons were born, Jesse Brashear, Waymacke Brashear, Lilburn Brashear, Otho Brashear and Judson Brashear, which with his children by his first wife gave him seven. His son, John Brashear, mentioned as having married his step-sister, Sarah Frances Turner, also had seven children, namely, Jesse Brashear, Levi Brashear, II; William Brashear, Agnes Brashear, Polly Brashear, Frances Brashear and Otho Brashear. No record has ever been established of the descendants of Nellie Brashear and Thomas Turner, and of the children of Levi Brashear's second wife, records have only been found of Lilburn Brashear and Otho Brashear, although tradition says that Waymacke Brashear disappeared during the Black Hawk War and was reported as having married an Indian. Otho Brashear

married a Miss Genetta Suggett, daughter of Doctor Suggett of Great Crossing, and his descendents are found in the sketch devoted to Mrs. LeRoy Philbeck of Fort Worth, Texas. Lilburn Brashear married Miss Mary Roberts of Logan County, where he had taken up a land grant in 1807, and his descendents are shown in the sketch devoted to James Preston Brashear of Fort Worth. Of the descendents of John Brashear, Levi Brashear's oldest son, a very complete record is available. He had seven children as previously stated, four boys and three girls. Of the boys Jesse Brashear married Sarah Jane Busey, daughter of Jacob Busey of Louisville, Kentucky and William Brashear married Nancy Kitchen.

Levi Brashear, II, son of John Brashear married Pamela Ann Johnson, daughter of John Sinclair Johnson, and his wife, Elizabeth Scruggs, of Stamping Ground, Scott County, Kentucky, the marriage taking place across the line in Indiana, due to the fact that there was objections raised by the bride's parents. Of this union twelve children were born, Simeon Robert Brashear, who married Mary Ann Neighbors of Commanche, Texas; Margaret Monroe Brashear,, who married James H. Pitts of Platte County, Missouri; Daniel Boone Brashear, who died young; John William Brashear, who died unmarried; Sarah Elizabeth Brashear, who died unmarried; Johnson Otho Brashear, who died unmarried; Pamela Ann Louise Brashear, who married Adam Garnand and who had four children, James Virginia, May and Leonora; Mary Dulcena Frances Brashear, who married John Hanson; Levi Brashear, III, who married Ida Evelyn Rainwater and who had four children, Nina, Ralph, Dorothy and Gladys; James Sinclair Brashear, who married Margaret Sicily Rainwater and who had two children Henry Sinclair and Simeon Robert; Sophia Bartlet Brashear, who died unmarried; Effie Davis Brashear, who married William H. C. Greer and who had one child Ina Vivian.

Levi Brashear, II, with his brothers, Jesse Brashear and William Brashear, emigrated from Kentucky to Platte County, Missouri in 1846 and settled near the village of Weston, where Jesse Brashear and William Brashear engaged in farming, while Levi Brashear, II, opened a general store and manufactured rope, he was elected Justice of Platte County and served in that capacity until the outbreak of the Civil War, was also Master of the Weston Masonic Lodge. On the first call to arms, Levi Brashear, II, enlisted in Captain Barnett's company of Confederate Volunteers, this company being assigned to General Sterling Price's command, where he served for about a year, going home on a furlough he was

arrested by the Federal soldiers, charged with treason and with other prisoners sent to St. Louis for confinement in the Federal Prison. Through the efforts of Masonic friends he was released on parole, with the understanding that he was to report to the Federal Authorities in St. Louis once each month for the duration of the war, this he did, and at the close of rebellion, a thorough investigation of his case being made a full pardon was granted by President Lincoln, but by this time the ravages of border warfare had exhausted his resources and destroyed his property, and with the pioneer instinct of his forefathers, he determined on immigrating to Texas, so gathering his family and possessions together, he began the long journey across Kansas and the Indian Territory, a trip that entailed several months of privation and hardships, on his arrival in Texas he first settled near Comanche, later locating in Grayson County, where he died in 1890.

It might be well to again refer to Levi Brashear, I, sons of Otho and Lilburn. Otho Brashear, who married Miss Genetta Suggett, daughter of Doctor Suggett, and his wife, Miss Craig of Great Crossing, emigrated to Missouri in 1836, with him at the time were his father-in-law, Doctor Suggett, and family and William Stucker and family, their settlement being near Poortland. Doctor Suggett's wife was a cousin of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, he of Tecumseh fame, who served Kentucky in the United States Senate, and as Vice-President. Otho Brashear reared a family of six children, Winnie Scott Brashear, Alfred B. Brashear, John B. Brashear, and James Brashear.

Of Lilburn Brashear, son of Levi Brashear, I, it seems that he lived and died in Logan County, Kentucky, where he settled in 1808, and where he married Miss Mary Roberts, taking up a grant of land from the State, the survey bearing date of November 10th, 1807, and described as "Lying and being in the County of Logan, in the barrens, on the waters of Red River and etc." This grant was signed by Christopher Greenup as Governor and William C. Greenup, Secretary of State. Unfortunately a complete record of Lilburn Brashear's children is not available, although we have his son, William, Henry Roberts Brashear, who married Sarah Ann Rife; Mary Brashear, who married Mr. McAtee; Nancy Brashear, who married Mr. McLendon; a daughter whose given name is unknown, but who married Samuel Proctor; Another son, whose given name is unknown but who married a Miss Holland.

In reviewing the families of Brashears, who are descended from Otho Brashear and his wife, Ruth Brown, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, it is interesting to note how well the family names have been preserved, this is especially true of the name Otho which first appears in the family in 1716, when Samuel Brashear, Sr., named a son, Otho, it next appears when this Otho's brother, Samuel Brashear, Jr., names one of his sons after his Uncle Otho, this son being the Otho Brashear who immigrated to Pennsylvania and from this generation down through the ninth there has been Othos in practically every branch that has descended from him. Such given names as Jesse, Samuel, John, William, Robert, Rignal, Benjamin, Otho and Levi seem to predominate among the males with Elizabeth, Mary and Ann among the females.

JAMES PRESTON BRASHEAR

James Preston Brashear, was born in Kentucky, August 7th, 1853, moving to Texas, and entering the drug business in Fort Worth, in 1883, on February 22nd, 1900, he was married to Mrs. Emily Monnig Heman, born Hermann, Missouri, February 25th, 1868. Issue:

Lorene Elizabeth, married J. H. Dale, Ft. Worth.

James Preston, Jr., born May 26th, 1904.

Son of William Henry Roberts Brashear, born Logan County, Kentucky, July 2nd, 1818, and his wife, Sarah Ann Rife, born February 2nd, 1831. Issue:

Martha Jane, born November 14th, 1848, married Edward G. Philbeck.

Robert E., born April 20th, 1851, married Mary Ellis, Pierce City, Missouri.

Gilson, E., born December 31st, 1855, married had four sons and one daughter.

William, born April 2nd, 1856, married.

Grandson of Lilburn Brashear, born Scott County, Kentucky, about 1788, and his wife, Mary Roberts, of Logan County, Kentucky. Lilburn was given a land grant in Logan County in 1807. Issue:

Mary married Mr. McAtee.

Nancy, married Mr. McLendon.

Wm. Henry Roberts, (above).

One son, who married Miss Holland and a daughter who married Sam Proctor, given names of these children not known.

Great Grandson of Levi Brashear, born in Maryland in 1763, and his wife, Mrs. Aggie Watts Turner. Issue:

John, Jesse, Waymacke, Lilburn, Otho, Judson, Nellie.

Great, Great Grandson of Otho Brashear and his wife, Ruth Brown of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. See part 2, page 2, for rest of the line.

James Preston Brashear, the subject of this sketch, was a druggist for thirty years prior to his death, which occurred January 18th, 1916. He was a great student, owned an extensive library and a poet of real merit, contributing to various papers and magazines. He was for many years President of the State Board of Pharmacy.

The following extract from the Fort Worth Record, of January 18th, 1916, gives an account of the accident which resulted in his death.

"J. P. Brashear, who more than thirty years ago began his career in Fort Worth as a drug clerk and for the past sixteen years a store of his own at 1300 Main street died at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Harris sanitarium from injuries received Monday night when he was struck by an automobile driven by Edward H. Keller, Jr. He was 62 years of age.

When struck by the automobile Brashear had started to walk across the Jennings avenue viaduct. Keller was coming from the opposite direction at a slow speed, but until he reached the highest point of the viaduct, the headlights did not light the pavement. When Brashear was seen Keller made a heroic effort to stop but the car skidded on the car tracks into the victim.

"The veteran druggist came to Fort Worth in 1883, and immediately entered a drug store as a clerk, buying the present business after a few years of patient attention to his chosen profession. As a mark of respect druggists of Fort Worth have been asked to close their places of business, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body. Brashear is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emily Brashear, a daughter Lorene Brashear and one son, Preston Brashear, a step-son Charles Heman; one sister, Mrs. M. J. Philbeck of Fort Worth; three brothers, Robert Brashear of Pierce City Missouri; William Brashear of Idaho and Gilson Brashear, a traveling salesman. Funeral services will be held from the residence, 451 St. Louis avenue, Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, Rev. C. Wolfe, officiating. The funeral will be held under the auspices of the Fort Worth druggists, who have announced that they will close their doors at 2 p. m., to attend the funeral in a body.

"The following are the pallbearers, Dr. McKnight, W. L. Smallwood, C. C. Martin, R. L. Paschall, A. E. Reid, and Orin Hopkins."

Easter

Now, Easter is a-comin' an' we're lookin' for a feast,
But 't isn't like the Easter that is "Way down East:"
For the Mockin' bird is singin' an' the balmy breezes blow,
An' the flowers sweetly bloomin', for there ain't no snow:
An' there's music in the forest, in the valley, on the hill,
An' there's music in the murmur of the crystal rippling rill.

Yes, Easter is a-comin', and we're lookin' for a feast,
But 't isn't like the Easter that is "way down East:"
Of course they have some flowers, but I'll tell you how they
grow:

They shut 'em up in houses fer to shield them from the snow:
They make the roof of window glass—yes, that's the way it's
done—

By keepin' out the blizzard and lettin' in the sun,
They raise some Easter flowers that are mighty nice to see,
But the flowers on the prairie here are nice enough for me.

Yes, Easter is a-comin' an' we're lookin' for a feast,
But 't isn't like the Easter that is "way down East:"
Where the frost is in the valley, an' the birds refuse to sing,
An' there's not an indication o' the coming o' the spring,
While the flowers here are noddin' an' a-bendin' with the
breeze,
An' the turtle doves a-cooin' just as lovin' as you please.

Yes, Easter is a-comin' an' we're lookin' for a feast,
For 't isn't like the Easter that is "way down East:"
For the sweetest of Magnolias that mortal ever sees,
Are a-noddin' with the zephyrs an' a-bendin' o' the trees,
An' the land is filled with beauties that you shouldn't fail
to see,
Where the tender vine is twinin' and the bloom is on the tree.

—J. P. Brashear

Come to Texas Where There's Room

Come to Texas, where there's room,
Where the prairie, stretching wide,
Meets the ocean's flowing tide,
And the breezes kiss the blossoms into bloom.

Just a little bit o' winter—
Then the buds begin to swell,
An' the daises dot the prairie,
An' the willows shade the dell,
Way down in sunny Texas, where there's room
An' the birds begin to sing,
Of the coming o' the spring,
While the breezes kiss the blossoms into bloom.

O, the orchard an' the meadow,
An' the fields of wavin' grain,
An' the mighty herds o' cattle,
That are grazin' on the plain,
Way down in sunny Texas, where there's room.

Where they till the fertile soil,
With the least amount of toil,
While the breezes kiss the blossoms into gloom.

—J. P. Brashear

Fort Worth

Now the proud, throbbing engine beats time as she goes
Through the great veins of commerce, where energy flows,
And the trend of the commercial world we can feel
In a deep measured pulse through the strong bands of steel,
That, with strength multiplying and numbers increased,
Now bind us alike to the west and the east.

To the northermost shore where chill winter is king,
To the sweet flowing dells of perpetual spring,
To the east till you dip into old ocean's wave,
To the west where the sun seeks his watery grave,
The great locomotives move on with their freight—
They're going and coming both early and late.

Just a few years ago, where there stood a small town
That was known as the place where "the panther lay down,"

There stands a proud city—a great busy mart—
Where the swift wheels of commerce pulse forth from the
heart.

A city of churches, of schools and of homes,
Of glittering steeples and towering domes:
And though you may go to the ends of the earth,
You'll hear of that city—its name is Fort Worth.
—J. P. Brashear

United We Stand

The blue and gray march side by side
And scatter the roses of May,
For sectional hatred has withered and died,
And faded forever away;
And the folds of Old Glory,
Now telling the story,
Wave over the blue and the gray.

Then scatter the roses, pink and white,
An emblem of peace are they;
Alike on the graves of each they light—
United we stand today;
And the folds of Old Glory,
Now telling the story,
Wave over the blue and the gray.
—J. P. Brashear

The Angels Have Called Her Away

(In Memory of Mrs. Alexander Hogg)

The fetters are broken: her spirit had flown
To yonder bright mansions on high;
The Lord in his wisdom hath garnered his own,
And taken her soul to the sky,
To the land of peace,
Where all sorrow shall cease,
And friendship shall blossom for aye;
This fleeting of breath
We should never call death—
The angels have called her away.
At Mammon's proud altar she never would kneel;
She craved neither fortune nor fame,
But she was possessed of a heart that could feel

A charity worth the name;
And now, over there,
In that region so fair,
Her spirit abideth for aye;
Then why should you weep?
She is only asleep—
The angels have called her away.
—J. P. Brashear

Lamentations

I've watched the postman, day by day,
I've pondered deep and long
'Till really I am growing gray,
My nerves are much less strong.

Of sisters dear, I have but one;
Of brothers I have three;
I've watched the mails from sun to sun,
And no one writes to me.

Yes, sun to sun, and week to week,
And not one single line.
'Till now it's heaped up month on month;
The cause I can't define.

I've pondered on the thought, 'till lo—
I am feeling very blue;
At least one letter each they owe,
And long since over due.

I had some friends in bygone days;
At least I thought them so,
But judging from their present ways,
I "swon" I do not know.

Oh can it be, through lapse of time,
That they've forgot my name?
Or, anchored in some distant clime,
Their letters never came?

Or, from this sinful world below,
Their spirits all have fled?
Oh can it be, oh can it be
That all my friends are dead.

—J. P. Brashear

The Crinoline

'Twas said hoop-skirts would be the style,
But e'er they came about,
The paper pounced upon them and,
I hope have crushed them out.

Let's tackle now the broad-brimmed hat,
With feathers big and tall.
With armor bright, and standing pat,
We'll make its feathers fall.

Then to the theatre we'll go,
And proudly take our seat.
Full well we know we'll see the show.
'Thout standing on our feet.

—J. P. Brashear

MRS. EMILY BRASHEAR PHILBECK

Residence, Fort Worth, Texas.

Emily Brashear, wah born in Portland, Missouri, February 26th, 1888, married LeRoy Grover Cleveland Philbeck, December 12th, 1906, Mr. Philbeck was born near Bentonville, Arkansas, October 22nd, 1884. Issue:

Lurline, born 1908;

Grace, born 1916;

Mary Ann, born 1926.

Daughter of Albert Newton Brashear, born Portland, Missouri, February 20th, 1862, and his wife, Selma Monnig, born April 15th, 1864, Hermann, Missouri. Issue

Emily, (above).

Granddaughter of Alfred B. Brashear, born Great Crossing, Kentucky, in 1836, and his wife, Rosa C. Aherns, born November 29th, 1843.

Nettie Brashear, married Gibson, Portland, Missouri;

George Brashear, St. Louis, Missouri;

Adolph Brashear, Portland, Missouri;

Mark Brashear, Portland, Missouri.

Great Granddaughter of Otho Brashear, born in Kentucky about 1800, and his wife, Genetta Suggett of Doctor Suggett of Great Crossing, Kentucky.

Issue: Alfred B. (above).

Winnie Scott;

John B.;

Volney B. (killed in Civil War);

James.

Great, Great Granddaughter of Levi Brashear and his wife, Aggie Watts Turner. See page 2, part 2, for rest of line.

LEROY GROVER CLEVELAND BRASHEAR

Residence, Fort Worth, Texas.

Son of Edward Gabriel Philbeck, born Cleveland county, North Carolina and his wife, Martha Jane Brashear, born Logan County, Kentucky, the daughter of William H. R. Brashear. Issue:

Robert Edward;

Nancy;

John W.;

Rhoda;

Mary;

Preston.

See sketch of James Preston Brashear, for complete line.

(You will note that LeRoy G. C. Philbeck and his wife, Emily Brashear were third cousins.)

HENRY SINCLAIR BRASHEAR

Residence: Texarkana, Texas,

Business, Druggist.

Henry Sinclair Brashear, born March 29th, 1885, Sherman, Grayson County, Texas, married Nancy Allen, born Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, September 15th, 1886. Marriage date, June 30th, 1908. Issue: None.

Son of James Sinclair Brashear, born March 17th, 1857, Weston, Platte County, Missouri, and his wife, Margaret Sicily Rainwater, born Holmes County, Mississippi, January 5th, 1864. Issue: Henry Sinclair, above; Simon Robert born July 3, 1887.

Grandson of Levi Brashear, born Scott County, Kentucky, April 17th, 1818, and his wife, Pamela Ann Johnson, daughter of John Sinclair Johnson and his wife, Elizabeth Scruggs, born January 1st, 1819. Issue:

Simeon Robert, born 1839, married Mary A. Neighbors;

Margaret Monroe, born 1840, married Jas. H. Pitts;

Daniel Boone, born 1842, died unmarried;

John William, born 1844, died unmarried;

Sarah Elizabeth, born 1846, died unmarried;

Johnson Otho, born 1848, died unmarried;

Pamelia Ann Louisia, born 1850, married, Adam Garnand;

Mary Dulcenia Frances, born 1852, married John Hanson Levi, Jr., born 1855, married Ida Rainwater;

James Sinclair, born 1857, (above);
Sophia Bartley, born 1859, died unmarried;
Effie Davis, born 1862, married Wm. H. C. Greer.

Great Grandson of John Brashear, born February 23, 1796, and his wife, Sarah Frances Turner, born 1798; daughter of Benjamin Turner of Scott County, Kentucky. Issue:
Jesse, married Sarah Jane Bussey;
Levi, married Pamela Johnson, (above);
William, married Nancy Kitchens;
Agnes, married Mr. Hutchison;
Polly, married Louis Montague;
Frances, died unmarried;
Otho.

Great, Great, Grandson of Levi Brashear, born Maryland in 1763, and his wife, Aggie Watts Turner (second wife), married in Scott County, Kentucky. Issue:

John, married Sarah Frances Turner, (above);
Jesse, Waymack;
Lilburn, married Mary Roberts, Logan County;
Otho, married Gennetta Suggett, Gt. Crossing, Ky.;
Judson

Nellie, married Thomas Turner, son of Benjamin Turner of Scott County, Kentucky.

Great, Great, Great Grandson of Otho Brashear, born Prince Georges County, Maryland, and his wife, Ruth Brown, who immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1775. Otho Brashear was a soldier of the Revolution as per Pennsylvania Archives. Issue:

Colonel,
Levi, married Aggie Watts;
Rignal, married Elizabeth Brown;
Liberty, Elizabeth, Fielder.

The census of 1790 shows Otho Brashear to have had ten in family and four slaves, but no record is available of his other Children.

From Otho Brashear the line is traced back to Benjamin Brashear the original colonist, see part 2, page 2.

The subject of this sketch Henry Sinclair Brashear, was connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company from 1906 to 1919. Cashier of the Guaranty State Bank from 1919 to 1924. At present actively connected with The Brashear Drug Company of Texarkana. He served Texarkana, Texas, as Alderman-at-Large and Mayor Pro-Tem for three terms and as its Mayor for two terms, retiring at the expiration of the second terms in order to devote his time to his private interests. He is a member of the Christian Church, a Mason,

members of the Executive Committee of the Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution, Brigade Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, member of the old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association and numerous other lodges and Societies

Of his administration as Mayor we quote the following editorials from Texarkana newspapers:

“The announcement of the candidacy of Mayor H. S. (Jack) Brashear for re-election for a second term on the Texas side appears in the Texarkanian today. He goes into the race subject to the will of the voters as it may be expressed at the primary. He is now closing his first term, and his friends point with pride to a remarkable record of achievement during his present term. He refunded a \$300,000.00 bond issue at a lower rate of interest, making possible another issue of \$600,000.00 for additional paving and public improvement. During his administration State street was paved and the magnificent new \$200,000.00 City Hall was completed. He has made a conservative and constructive executive working in harmony on municipal problems with Mayor Conway on the Arkansas side, thus advancing the community interest of the whole city. Nothing could be more desirable than harmonious unity of effort between the dual administrations, on all matters effecting both, and it will be a sad day for Texarkana if this sort of relationship and teamwork is disturbed. The voters on both sides should guard the public interest by putting the best men in office.”

After this election the following editorial appeared:

“The recent primary election in Texarkana, Texas, returned Mr. H. S. (Jack) Brashear, the present incumbent, to the mayor's office. Mr. Brashear met some very stiff opposition by a strong opponent, Judge P. A. Turner, a high type of citizen with a splendid record of many years public service. Mr. Brashear has made a good mayor and filled the office with credit. He is approachable, honest and just. He has clear vision and discerning judgment. Under his administration the city has grown with unusual strides. The last few years have been of remarkable development.”

WALTER BRASHEAR, SR.

Residence, Louisville, Kentucky.

Walter Brashear was born in Henderson, Kentucky, April 28th, 1867, married Maude L. Johnson, born Henderson, Kentucky, September 12th, 1870. Married September 6th, 1892. Issue:

Walter Brashear, Jr., born December 27th, 1899, married Gretchen A. Kramer, born Ripley County, Indiana, September 11th, 1897. Married New York City.

Sarah, born July 13th, 1904, Married October 15th, 1925 to Salem H. Ford, Louisville, Kentucky

Son of Barack Brashear, born Bullitt County, Kentucky, April 8th, 1818, and his wife, Sarah Hancock, born February 22nd, 1830. Barack Brashear died in 1878 and his wife in 1875. Issue:

Robert Brashear, born April 28th, 1848, Henderson, Kentucky, married Anne Bell;

Walter Brashear, (above);

Ella Brashear, born January 8th, 1850, married Stephen Gibson;

William Benjamin Brashear, born November 20th, 1856, married Nannie Crowder.

Grandson of Richard Brashear, who died in Bullitt County, Kentucky in 1851, and his wife, Sarah Stallings, who died in 1854. Issue: Barack (above) and Richard who married a Miss Ridgeway of Bullitt County.

Great Grandson of Marsham Brashear, who died in Bullitt County in 1807, and his wife, Lucy Phelps, who was born in Rockingham County Virginia in 1761, and who died in Bullitt County, Kentucky in 1854. The marriage of Marsham Brashear and Lucy Phelps was the first to take place in the village of Louisville. Lucy Phelps came to Fort Boonesborough with her father and brothers in 1778, and was with Daniel Boone's daughters at the time they were captured by Indians, but escaped and gave the alarm which resulted in the recovery of Boone's daughters the following day.

Great, Great Grandson of Joseph Brashear, of Prince Georges County, Maryland, born January 15th, 1722. For remainder of record see part 2, page 2, which carries the line direct to Benjamin Brashears, the original immigrant.

March 13th, 1786—Deed issued at Richmond, Virginia, by Patrick Henry, Governor, to Marsham Brashear, conveying 400 acres of land in Jefferson County on Salt River and Floyd's Fork. Land Warrant No. 102 has been issued for this property by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, to Marsham Brashear in 1780.

November 22, 1783—Surveyed for Marsham Brashear 400 acres of land by virtue of certificate of settlement on north side of Salt River adjoining William Brashear's heirs 400 acre survey . . . (description of boundaries follows):

George May, Surveyor Jefferson County
Thos. Whitledge, Assistant

Copy attested by J. D. S. Peacock, Surveyor Bullitt County.

June 15, 1870—Marsham Brashear enters a preemption warrant of 1000 acres adjoining settlement in fork of Salt River and Floyd's Fork, adjoining William Brashear.

Copy attested by J. D. S. Peacock, Surveyor Bullitt County.

November 25, 1783—Surveyed for Marsham Brashear 400 acres part of preemption warrant No. 102 in Jefferson County north side of Salt River, bounded as follows . . . (description of boundaries).

Copy attested by J. D. S. Peacock, Surveyor Bullitt County.

WILL OF MARSHAM BRASHEAR

In the name of God, Amen. I, Marsham Brashear, being of a right mind and perfect understanding, do make this last will and testament. After my just debts are paid I give all my estate real and personal to my beloved wife, Lucy, during her widowhood. After that time I give one cow to my daughter, Cordelia, the balance of my estate to be equally divided between my five children, Richard, Eden, Cynthia, Sally and Patty. My land plantation I give to my two sons, Richard and Eden, to be equally divided. In witness whereof I set my hand and seal this 28th day of February, 1805. My wife, Lucy, and my friend, Anthony Phelps, my executors.

MARSHAM BRASHEAR

Guy Phelps,
Edwin Phelps, Witnesses

At a County Court begun and held for Bullitt County on the fourth day of December, 1807, this last will and testament of Marsham Brashear was returned and proved to be by oaths of Edwin and Guy Phelps, subscribing witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded, which is done accordingly.

Frederick W. S. Grayson,
Clerk of Bullitt County Court.

POWER OF ATTORNEY GIVEN BY RICHARD BRASHEAR TO MARSHAM BRASHEAR

Know all men by these presents: That I, Richard Brashear, Captain of the Illinois Department, have made, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents for me my heirs and assigns do make, ordain, nominate and appoint my friend Marsham Brashear of Louisville in the County of Jefferson and State of Virginia, my true and lawful attorney, to ask, receive, demand of and from all persons or persons, all such sums of money, likewise discharge all debts, dues and demands that shall appear just; and also to act in as full and lawful manner in the premises as if I myself were present; and I do by these presents covenant and grant that I will at all times ratify and confirm all such lawful acts and things as the said Marsham Brashear shall and may do in the premises by virtue thereof. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand seal this thirteenth day of April, 1782.

RICHARD BRASHEAR

Ben Pope,
Jos. Potter,
Mark Thomas, Witnesses

Will of Marsham Brashear from Bullitt County records.

Power of Attorney from Richard Brashear to Marsham, from Jefferson County records.

From the Family Records of Barak Brashear, Son of Richard Brashear and Grand- son of Marsham Brashear

(The Family Bible, Presumably)

BIRTHS

Barak Brashear, born in Bullitt County, April 8, 1818;
Sarah E. Hancock, wife of Barak Brashear, born February 22, 1830;

Robert Brashear, son of Barak and S. E. Brashear, born April 28th, 1848, in Henderson County, Kentucky;

Ella Brashear, daughter of Barak and S. E. Brashear, born January 8, 1850;

Sarah J. Brashear, born February, 1852;

Richard Brashear, born in August, 1852;

W. B. Brashear, born November 25, 1858;

Jeffie Brashear, born March 16, 1862;

Walter Brashear, born April 27, 1866.

DEATHS

Sarah E. Brashear, wife of Barak Brashear, died December 11, 1874;

Richard Brashear, died December 28th, 1887;

Sarah J. Brashear, died August, 1854;

Richard Brashear, died November 1854;

Jeffie Brashear, died April 3, 1864;;

Lucy F. Brashear, died July 30, 1880;

W. B. Brashear, died March, 1896;

Robert Brashear, died October 31, 1927;

Walter Brashear, died December 29, 1927;

Ella Brashear, married Stephen Gibson, now living near Beuchel, Kentucky, the last member of the family of Barak Brashear to survive.

(The last three entries by Walter Brashear, Jr.)

Richard Brashear, father of Barak Brashear, died in Bullitt County, Kentucky, 1851;

Sarah Stallings Brashear, wife of Richard Brashear, died in Bullitt County, Kentucky, 1854.

March 5, 1782—Richard Brashear deeded to Marsham Brashear in consideration of 400 pounds specie a plantation about three miles west of the painted stone on the waters of Brashear Creek, adjoining his preemption right of 1000 acres.

In the presence of M. Price, Wm. Pope, Josiah Phelps, Mark Thomas.

May 6, 1782—Marsham Brashear agrees with Benjamin Jope and James Patton that for and in consideration of 165 gallons of merchantable whiskey to give Brashear 600 acres of land.

September 3, 1783—Nicholas Brashear orphan of William Brashear, deceased, comes into court and chooses Benjamin Pope as his guardian, who entered into bond for five thousand pounds with William Pope his security.

Attest: Merth Price, Clerk Jefferson County.

The above from Jefferson County, Kentucky, records.

From the Marriage Records of Bullitt County, Kentucky

Marsham Brashear and Cordelia Brashear, April 11, 1799. (This Marsham is son of Samuel, later removed to Indiana, and not to be confused with the Marsham, who died in 1807. The Cordelia mentioned is the daughter of the elder Marsham);

Ephriam Tandiford and Margaret Brashear, May 20, 1800;
Richard Brashear and Sally Stallings, January 15, 1808;
John Stallings and Cynthia Brashear, October 16, 1808;
Thomas Stallings and Sally Brashear, February 22, 1812;
William Brashear and Rachel Taylor, December 23, 1813;
Samuel Ridgeway and Ruth Brashear, March 9, 1815;
Samuel Lashbrooks and Polly Brashear, August 27, 1815;
Benjamin Hughes and Nancy Brashear, October 6, 1818;
Ruben James and Mary Brashear, May 20, 1821;
Isaac Stallings and Rebecca Brashear, January 11, 1824;
Daniel W. Brown and Lucy C. Brashear, May 31, 1825;
James Haglan and Rebecca Brashear, March 4, 1826;
Richard Brashear and Elizabeth Ann Ridgeway, September 4, 1848.

From the Papers of Beverley Brashear, Le- banon Junction, Kentucky, Who Is the Son of Richard Brashear, Mentioned

I have this day signed to my grandson, Richard Brashear, Jr., the land I own in Bullitt County during my life, by the said Richard Brashear sending me what amount of money that I call for, provided that I don't call for more than twenty-five dollars a year. Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of September, 1852.

Attest:

Martha P. Williams,
Samuel W. Crutcher

Copy of a Letter from Annie A. Nunns, As- sistant Superintendent, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison Wis- consin, to Walter Brashear, Louis- ville, Kentucky, dated Febru- ary 23, 1926

Dear Sir:

Our research associate informs us that we have little information of the Brashear family beyond what you already know. It is probable, as you say, that Marsham was a brother of Captain Richard Brashear. There was also a Tobias Brashear, and apparently a Nicholas. Dr. Draper made an effort to find Captain Richard Brashear's origin, but without success. In the paper of Captain William Harrod of Monongalia County, Virginia, there is an order to Captain William Harrod in January 1777, to take fifty men and go down the Ohio in search of Captain Linn's Company, bringing powder from New Orleans. This is printed in Thwaites and Kellogg's *Revolution on the Upper Ohio* (Madison, 1908) 226-229. But the muster roll is not printed; in pay roll (4NN50) accompanying this document appears the name Richard Brashear (sic) as sergeant. This would indicate that he lived at this date (1777) near Harrod. Harrod's home was on Ten Mile Creek, tributary of the Monongehela, now Green County,

Pennsylvania, but then Monongalia County, Virginia. See map in Thwaites and Kellogg *Frontier and Defense on the Upper Ohio* (Madison 1912) frontispiece, for the division made October, 1776 of the West Augusta district into three counties of Monongalia, Yohogania and Ohio. Unfortunately the records of Monongalia have been burned.

The next we hear of Richard Brashear he is lieutenant under Captain William Harrod in Clark's Company planning to descend the Ohio. In the *George Rogers Clark papers, Illinois Historical Collection*, VIII, 41, you will find Clark's note on March 15th, 1778, to Harrod to trust Lieut. Richard Brashear with a party getting provisions up the Monongehela. It seems probable that all the Brashear family came down the river with Clark. Marsham is a not very uncommon name on the frontier; it is sometimes spelled Mershom. It would seem that Marsham Brashear would remain near Louisville when Clark went to Kaskaskia; and quite probably Brashear's Station was named for him, since Richard never settled for any length of time in Kentucky. After the capture of Vincennes, he was left in charge of the fort, which showed great confidence in him. *Clark Papers*, p. 99. See also his letter therein, p. 37.

Both Richard and Tobias lived for a time in Kaskaskia. In 1780 Captain Richard married Ann Brocus (misprinted Brooks) and went down the river to Mississippi. In Draper MSS. 37J325, is a letter dated Church Hill, Jefferson County, Mississippi, April 15, 1871, from a descendent of Captain Richard Brashear, a granddaughter in fact, written by her son-in-law, Wade Harrison. There are several misstatements, such as that he was born near Bardstown, Kentucky. There is a large connection living there still, he states. Captain Richard had two or three brothers, one (probably Tobias) moved to Claiborne County, Mississippi. Also had two married sisters (names not given). He moved to Illinois, joined the Army and married Miss Ann Brocus of Kaskaskia, and from there went to Adams County, Mississippi, where he died in May 1822; left one child who married Arthur Carney, and they had one daughter Mrs. Joseph Nicolls, the informant, of Port Gibson, Mississippi.

The entries in 17CC201 concern the account book of the Transylvania Company, in which Richard Brashear opened an account July 12, 1776. This would show that he was in Kentucky before joining Captain Harrod's company.

In Draper MSS. 1ZZ4 it appears that there was a Brashear living at Brownsville on the Monongehela as late as 1824. 4ZZ21 mentions a William Brashear coming to Wheeling with

aid in 1777. This may have been the father; but there is no certainty thereof.

In Draper MSS. 24C122.123 is an interview with Mrs. Lucy Phelps Brashear, all about her life at Boonesborough, nothing on the Brashears. Her obituary also appears 24C123.

If you care to have any of these documents photostated the work can be done for you at a comparatively slight cost.

Yours very truly,

ANNIE A. NUNNS.

Copy of a Letter from A. K. Brashear of Jackson, Mississippi, to Walter Brashear, Louisville, Kentucky, dated June 1, 1926

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 10, duly received and read with great interest. I have recently moved to Jackson, Mississippi, where I purchased a residence and where I shall permanently reside. I'm ashamed to confess that I can give you but little information of value.

I was reared on a farm about three miles south of Port Gibson, Mississippi, (Claiborne County), where my father, Joseph Newton Brashear settled in his youth. We have no family tree; and the family Bible showing birth and death of eight or ten children is about the only record we have.

I served Claiborne County sixteen years as Circuit and Chancery Clerk, and am familiar with the country records. Father and Mother having both died. I had curiosity to inquire about Uncle Eden Brashear, who in his will recorded in Court House at Port Gibson, Mississippi, gave a sum of money to establish "Brashear Academy" at Port Gibson. This school still stands and is now being used as a public school building.

Eden Brashear gave \$10,000 to establish a hospital at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, a town that has been swallowed by the river. He is buried at the bluff of Grand Gulf and and a handsome monument is erected to his memory and an iron fence surrounds his square in this quaint old cemetery.

My impression is that father and all the Claiborne County branch of the family came here from Kentucky. My mother attended school at Nazareth, Kentucky and my father attended school at Bardstown, Kentucky.

These things have passed out of my mind and your inquiry has turned over forgotten pages.

Am sorry I have no knowledge of Captain Richard Brashear. Tobias Brashear was also a pioneer whose name appears frequently in the early history of Claiborne County I think he was a brother of Eden.

Regretting my inability to serve you, and hoping to be able to aid you at a later date, I am,

Yours truly,

A. K. BRASHEAR.

From "Indian Depredations in Texas"

W. P. BRASHEAR

"Some very remarkable escapes have been made from Indians in Texas, of which I will mention one or two instances. Mr. Brashear was one of the very few men I have met with in my life who never took any precautions against danger, and yet was perfectly cool and collected when danger came. I do not believe he ever felt the sensation of fear. He had a brother killed at Fannin's massacre, and, in consequence, he entertained the most inveterate hatred towards the Mexicans, and especially for Santa Anna.

"After the battle of San Jacinto, and while Santa Anna was a prisoner at Velasco, Brashear went there as he told me himself, for the express purpose of shooting him on sight, but General Houston, in anticipation of some such attempt upon the life of illustrious prisoner, had him surrounded constantly with a strong guard, whose orders were that no one with arms should have access to him; consequently, when Brashear applied for permission to see him, he was searched, and the pistol with which he had intended to revenge the death of his brother was found upon his person, and his request to see Santa Anna being refused, he remained at Velasco until Santa Anna left for the "States," hoping by some means to get a pop at him, but the opportunity never occurred.

"In 1839, Brashear went to Lavaca county for the purpose of locating lands, and whilst there he boarded at the house of a gentleman by the name of Henseley, who resided at one of the extreme frontier settlements. Although that section of country was frequently visited by marauding bands of Indians, Brashear would often, in spite of Henseley's warnings, go out alone, and unarmed, to examine lands, ten, fifteen or twenty miles from the settlement. Whenever Hen-

seley told him he ran a great risk of having his hair lifted in riding about the country alone, his reply invariably was that he had no fear, as there was not an Indian in Texas who could catch him when mounted on "Git Out" as he called his half-breed Mexican horse.

"One morning he left Henseley's with the intention of examining a tract of land ten miles west of the settlement, and, as usual, he had no arms with him more formidable than a pocket knife. He reached the locality he wished to examine, and was busily engaged in tracing a line with a pocket compass, when, on turning a point of post oak timber, he discovered about twenty Comanche warriors mounted upon their mustang ponies not more than a quarter of a mile distant. As soon as the Indians saw him they gave their war whoop and come swooping down upon him. Brashear instantly wheeled his horse and started towards the settlement, the Indians following him and yelling and whooping like so many devils. Brashear said that he was not at all frightened although he was unarmed, as he felt confident that "Git Out" could easily run away from the Indians on their pines, but to his astonishment, before he had gone a mile he found the Indians were gaining upon him, and if something was not done and that pretty quickly they would overtake him long before he could reach the Henseley settlement. About a mile ahead he knew there was a creek called Boggy, which could only be crossed at a few localities. He therefore determined to push "Git Out" to his utmost speed until he touched Boggy six or seven hundred yards below the crossing, and as soon he was hid from view by the skirt of timber bordering the creek, to make a crossing and get back as quickly as possible opposite the point where he had entered the timber. He therefore plied whip and spurs to "Git Out," in order to carry his plan into execution, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing that he was rapidly forging ahead of the Indians. The moment he struck the timber on Boggy and his movements could not be seen by the Indians he made for the ford, crossed it, and galloped down the creek until he supposed he was about opposite the place where the Indians had lost sight of him. He had hardly reached this point when the Indians made their appearance, and seeing Brashear going off in a direct line, they naturally concluded he had crossed at that place. Without halting for a moment they plunged into the creek, and instantly their horses went down to their necks in the treacherous quicksand.

"While the Indians were vainly endeavoring to extricate their horses from the bog, Brashear said he could not resist

the inclination to crow over them a little, which he did with some very expressive pantomime. This made the Indians furious, and one or two who had scrambled out of the bog commenced shooting at him, whereupon Brashear bid them adieu and rode off leisurely, as he knew it would take some time to extricate their horses from the embraces of old Boggy.

"On another occasion Brashear had a very 'close call' from Indians while out hunting. He had just killed a deer and had dismounted from his pony for the purpose of butchering it. He was in the act of doing so when he discovered a party of Indians half a mile distant coming towards him on their pines at full speed. Leaving his deer to be butchered at a more convenient opportunity, he hastily mounted his pony (he was not riding the redoubtable 'Git Out' on that occasion) and started towards home, but he soon found the Indians were overhauling him. About a half a mile ahead there was a considerable elevation on the prairie, covered in places with a thick growth of chapparal, and Brashear made for it with all the speed he could get out of his pony with whip and spur. As soon as he entered this chaparral and was hid from the view of his pursuers he hastily dismounted, tied his pony to a bush and continued his retreat on foot. His idea was, when the Indians came up and discovered his pony they would naturally conclude he was secreted somewhere in the vicinity, and that before they found out their mistake he would have sufficient time to make his escape. His plan worked admirably and Brashear reached the settlement without seeing anything more of the Indians. The next morning in company with five or six men from the settlement, he went to the place where he had left his pony and found him still there. It was evident, as Brashear had anticipated, that the Indians, when they came up and discovered the pony, supposed that his rider was concealed near by, and knowing that he was armed, they had not dared venture within gunshot."

Some Kentucky Brashears With a Brief Outline of the Brashear Family in America

The Brashear family in America goes back 270 years through ten generations, having its origin in colonial Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century in the persons of Benois (Benjamin) Brasseuir and Mary, his wife. They, with Robert Brasseuir, a brother of Benois, had emi-

grated from France sometime between 1650 and 1658, coming originally into Virginia as Huguenot refugees, but there they encountered opposition and even persecution from the already established English settlers, and in 1658 removed to the more tolerant colony of Maryland. They settled in Calvert County, where in 1661 Benois was appointed Commissioner for the county, and where in 1663 he and his family were granted citizenship by Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, then proprietary Governor of Maryland. The wording of the document granting denization (Naturalization) is interesting: "Whereas, Benjamin Brasseuir, late of Virginia has sought leave to inhabit as a free denizen and purchase lands, I do hereby declare said Benjamin Brasseuir, his wife and children to be full denizens of this our province, and that he be held, treated, reputed and esteemed as one of the faithful people." The document is signed by Cecilius Calvert, Inasmuch as Robert Brasseuir brother of Benois, died without issue in 1665. Benois became the progenitor of the progenitor of the Brashear family in America.

It is interesting to note the evolution of the modern spelling of the family name. The original form, Brasseuir, is probably a compound of the French *bras*, meaning "arm" a limb of the body, not a weapon, and a variation of *sieur*, the equivalent of English *Sir* and the Italian *Ser*, a form used in addressing persons of rank, and hence meaning "Lord of the Arm" or "Master by right of strength."

It seems to be positive that Benois' name was in France spelled "Brassier." It is probable that when he came to this country some years may have elapsed in Virginia and Maryland before the name became a matter of record in public archives. Then, owing to the primitive way in which records were kept, through the use of quill pens and probably "polkberry" ink, or similar sorts of writing fluid, under the light of tallow dip candles and by recorders who paid more attention to firearms than to spelling, through all of these circumstances, it does not appear in any way queer or unreasonable that names were spelled by sound rather than literally.

A remarkable feature of this is that the name today in France is pronounced as we pronounce it here, and neither is it strange that there have been traced out fourteen different spellings, the changes being almost exclusively in the second syllable, such as, "sier," "sieur," "seieur," "seur." All of these endings most evidently mean the same thing, the Anglicized "sir."

While the historical connection with the present French family is not absolutely established, it is too evident to admit

of doubt because the present family in France know of emigrants of the Protestant faith to the British Colonies in America and to the French colony in Canada.

The seat of the family in France was and is not at Carpentras, the South of France, near the river Rhone, and thus proves the legend to be true. This locality is very near Avignon, which was the domicile of the Popes in France. The palace of the Popes is there and it is safe to assume that that was the hot spot of Catholicism in France and the place from which the Protestants would emigrate to escape persecution. These conclusions are confirmed by the opinion of one of the best genealogists in Paris. There is, however, a stronger confirmation of the link between the French family and the American, viz:—The physical resemblances and characteristics of the individuals, which stand out too clearly to admit of doubt.

Benjamin's eight children spelled their name Brasseuir; but the third generation, about 1690-1700, spelled it Brashier, which is of course the Anglicization of the French name; and this in the fourth generation about 1720-1730, evolved into Brashear, though some of the family used the plural form Brashears.

The Maryland family of Brashear grew quite numerous, spreading into the different countries of the state from the old home place, known as "Brashear's Purchase" upon the Patuxent River and in 1790 when the first census of Maryland was made, there were twenty-five of the Brashear name listed as "householders" with their families and slaves.

Before this time, however, the new Western Country was being opened up, and about 1760-65 several families of Brashears moved from the vicinity of Upper Marlboro, in Prince Georges County, Maryland, in which county they seem to have taken firmest root, into Fayette County, Pennsylvania, then a portion of Virginia, and settled about the town of Brownsville, so named from the Brown family who emigrated from Maryland with the Brashears, and with whom the Brashears intermarried. It was from this point, a few years later, that some of the Brashears emigrated into Kentucky. Some of them remained in Pennsylvania, however, and it is from the Pennsylvania Brashears that there came the late Dr. John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh, who gained wide fame as a physicist and maker of astronomical lenses and instruments.

Besides the motive of free land, then the only means of livelihood, there was another strong consideration that caused some of the Pennsylvania Brashears to remove to Kentucky, then an unsettled wilderness peopled with roving bands of

hostile Indians. The Brashear settlers from Maryland had located in what they thought was Virginia territory, and had brought with them their slaves and attachments to the rules and manners of the colonial South. This portion of Virginia became a part of Pennsylvania, and soon thereafter, in 1780, Pennsylvania passed her famous "Act for the gradual abolition of Slavery," and this fact induced many to sell out their holdings and migrate to Kentucky, at that time a part of Virginia, and then being opened up to adventure, colonization and slavery.

The pioneer Brashears of Kentucky most generally known were five in number—Marsham Brahsear, the great, great grandfather of the writer; William Brashear, Richard, Nicholas and Nacy Brashear. Nacy (1734-1807) was the fifth generation being the son of Samuel Brashear, Jr., (1609-1717) and was born in Prince Georges County, Maryland. He was the father of thirteen children, and many Brashears living in Kentucky and other states farther south and west can trace their descent from him. His seventh son, Dr. Walter Brashear, who achieved wide fame as a surgeon (1776-1860).

Marsham and William appear to have been brothers, the sons of Joseph Brashear, who was born in Prince George's County, Maryland in 1722, and who was a brother of the Nacy mentioned above. This would make them of the sixth generation. In 1779, William Brashear in taking up his land in Kentucky, styles himself "heir-at-law of Joseph Brashear." William apparently was the elder as he was married and had a family when he came to Kentucky, and if his father died intestate he would be the legal heir. In 1795, Marsham Brashear made a deposition stating that he was in Kentucky in 1776, and that Joseph Brashear was with him on this occasion. It would seem that the Joseph referred to was his father, and that together they were making a preliminary survey of the new country before moving there.

Richard Brashear in 1782, gave to Marsham a power of attorney in which he refers to Marsham as "my friend, Marsham Brashear." From this, it would seem that Richard may have been a cousin of Marsham.

It seems certain that Marsham, William, Richard Brashear must have come from Pennsylvania, for Joseph, one of the sons of William, states that he (Joseph) was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania; and Richard Brashear who was captain in General George Rogers Clark's expedition, enlisted from Pennsylvania. Nacy was a resident of Fayette County, Pennsylvania (in which Brownsville is located) and was listed there in 1780 as the owner of twelve slaves. Marsham, William

and Richard came to Kentucky first, and Nacy did not join them there until 1784, but they all took adjoining grants of land in Kentucky, and seem to have enjoyed intimate relationship.

Nicholas Brashear in 1783 refers to himself as "orphan of William Brashear." This was before the death of the William Brashear referred to, so it is probable that he was the son of William Brashear who is known to have been a resident of Springhill Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1772.

To sum up, it seems quite certain that all of the pioneer Brashears of Kentucky came from the colony of Brashears in Western Pennsylvania, that William was the son of Joseph Brashear, that Marsham was the brother of William; and that Nacy was their uncle.

As above referred to, Marsham Brashear was in Kentucky as early as 1776, probably prospecting for land. He visited the country around Floyd's Fork of Salt River, and must have taken back a favorable report, for in 1779 Marsham, William and Richard each took up a grant of 400 acres in the neighborhood where Marsham had been prospecting and the following year each took up an additional claim of 1000 acres adjoining his original property. As above stated, the three men all took property that adjoined, and in this way there was a tract of 4200 acres controlled by the three. Nacy Brashear did not join his nephew until 1784; but Nicholas settled nearby at about the same time that Marsham, William and Richard took up their land. These grants lay in what was then Jefferson County, Virginia, on the north side of Salt River, near Floyd's Fork and Brashear's Creek, the latter named after the family. This land, which has long since passed into other hands, lies near the present town of Shepherdsville, Kentucky, partly in Bullitt County and partly in Nelson County. At the time of the settlement there a stockaded wooden fort, in frontier style, was built at the junction of Floyd's Fork and Salt River, and was known as "Brashear's Fort." This too has of course long since passed away.

As Nacy and Nicholas and their descendents are collateral branches that do not come within the scope of this paper, the reader's attention is invited to sketches of Marsham, William and Richard, and their descendants. As the reference to the last named is to be brief, it perhaps will be best to deal with it first.

RICHARD BRASHEAR

Richard Brashear (died 1822) was the soldier and adventurer of the family. In 1777 he entered the company of Captain William Harrod, which was organized near Harrod's home in Monongalia County, Virginia, now Green County, Pennsylvania. Richard may have been adventuring in Kentucky before his enlistment, as he opened an account with the Transylvania Company in 1776. This company was then engaged in the sale of lands in Kentucky. However, the circumstances of his enlistment indicate a Pennsylvania origin for Richard. Although he was enlisted as a Sergeant, he was soon commissioned a Lieutenant in Harrod's company, which was one of the units in the expedition of George Rogers Clark to conquer the Northwest. Richard shared in the glories and hardships of that Northwestern campaign, and was present at the taking of Kaskaskia in 1778, where he was given a captain's commission, and where later (1780) he met and married Ann Brocus. He took part in the terrible march through the "drowned lands" of Illinois, and shared in the glory of the Capture of Vincennes, where he was left in charge of the Fort.

In 1781 Richard was mustered out with the rank of captain, and as pay for his services was allowed 4000 acres of land allotted to the officers of Colonel Clark. Whether he took possession of this land is not known; the military warrant (No. 2687) was not issued until 1784; and in March 1782, Richard sold to Marsham a portion of his original Kentucky land near Salt River. A month later he gave to Marsham Brashear a sweeping power of attorney, so Marsham could attend to his business in his absence, and adventured off down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, settling finally in Adams County Mississippi, where he died in May, 1822, leaving one daughter who married Arthur Carnay.

WILLIAM BRASHEAR

William Brashear (died about 1789) was probably an older man than either Richard or Marsham, as he had a family when he moved to Kentucky. He seems to have devoted his attention to the cultivation of his land, but some years after settling near Salt River was the victim of a frontier tragedy. While hunting one day he was surprised by Indians, killed, scalped and his body mutilated. This probably was in 1789, as his will was admitted to probate on November 3rd of that year. He left at least four children Samuel Mason Brashear, probably the eldest, as he is named executor of the will; two daughters, Miriam and Elizabeth; and another son Joseph, a youth, of perhaps nineteen.

Of the descendants of Samuel Mason Brashear, the writer does not know; but Joseph, the younger son (born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, 1770) died at Louisville, Kentucky, 1854), removed from the home of his father in Salt River to a point near Bardstown, Kentucky, but later removed from there to Breckenridge County. Here he established himself in patriarchal style, rearing a large family of six sons and one daughter by his first wife, and three sons and two daughters by his second. The eldest of all of the sons was Peter Cummings Brashear (1801-1867), the grandfather of present Peter C. Brashear, of Castleton on Hudson, New York.

Concerning his grandfather, the present Peter C. Brashear contributes an interesting and dramatic story, which follows:

Peter, when a boy, ran away from home at about the age of seventeen because of his stepmother. His principal asset being that of a blooded horse, upon which he rode away. The home of his father was at 'Falls of Sinking,' which was in what is now Beckenridge County, Kentucky, a few miles back from the Ohio River, and from the town which is now known as Stephensport. His father settled thus far from the River to avoid malaria. Peter ventured down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, accumulated some money, came back to Stephensport and bought a land grant there. He made the first payment and began clearing and cultivating the land through the then called Tenant Sytem. The produce of the land and the produce of other planters in that locality were brought into Stephensport and shipped from there to New Orleans by flat boat. This was Peter's principal business and was successful.

"The timbers for these flat boats were hewn out by hand and put together by wooden pine. This laborious method of building them made them valuable. Therefore, when the cargoes were unloaded at New Orleans, the boats were cardelled back up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Cordelling means that there is a windlass on the front of each boat. A cable from the boat was rowed up stream in a skiff attached to a tree or rock, then the boat was wound up to it and there anchored. Then the process repeated. With good luck a round trip could be made in six months.

"Peter made the second and third payment on the land purchased, then offered the fourth payment and was told to go ahead and use the money to enlarge his fleet, buy more produce and continue paying interest. This he did, and on the next trip in about two months, way down the river from the port, Peter's wife Mchetable learned that the man from

whom the land had been purchased intended to repossess his property by default.

"On learning this she sent two of her most trusted slaves, one down the north bank of the Ohio and one down the south bank to intercept her husband and acquaint him with the circumstances. She also arranged for a relay of horses from the point where he thought one or the other of the negroes would overtake her husband. The plan worked, and on the last day on which the settlement could be made, Peter galloped up with the gold to meet the payment."

The eldest son of Peter was Joseph David Brashear (1843-1909). After the building of a railroad down the Ohio Valley has stilled the life of the river town of Stephensport and depreciated the value of the Brashear property there Joseph moved to Owensboro where for many years he was engaged in the business of grain and tobacco brokerage, later merging his business with that of the American Tobacco Company. He died in 1909 in Louisville, where his daughter, Gense Brashear, now resides. His son, Peter C. Brashear, who married Rida Conly Payne of Lexington, came to New York, where he is now head of the Fort Orange Paper Company, which operates at Castleton on Hudson, a large plant devoted to the manufacture of folding paper boxes. He has one daughter, Gense Brashear, born in 1907, and named after her aunt.

MARSHAM BRASHEAR

Marsham Brashear, the great, great grandfather of the writer, was one of the founders of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, which prior to 1780 was known as "Fall of the Ohio," and at that time was the frontier of civilization. The land in Kentucky about the Ohio Falls had been held by one Connelly on grant from the King of England, but in 1779 his grant was declared forfeit by reason of the success of the American Revolution, and it was in that year that Marsham came to "Fall of the Ohio." At a meeting of the citizens on April 10, 1779, Marsham was named one of the seven trustees to lay off the city, to allot property to the gentlemen adventurers, and to draw up rules for the regulation of the community. These trustees met on April 17th, and the report of their meeting, providing for the division of the town into lots, was signed by Marsham Brashear, as secretary of the board of trustees. In the next year (1780) the citizens petitioned the legislature of Virginia (for this territory was then Jefferson County, Virginia), to pass an act incorporating the town of Louisville. The legislature passed the act

and appointed trustees for the government of the town, Marsham was one of these trustees, and continued to hold office for a number of years. In 1787 he was recommended by the County Court for the position of Justice of the Peace. Soon thereafter his commission came from Richmond, and he took the oath of office November 4, 1788. This office he held for several years.

During his early days in Louisville, Marsham met and married (1789) Lucy Phelps, sister of Joseph Phelps, who, with Marsham, was one of the signers of the petition to incorporate the town of Louisville. She was the daughter of Thomas Phelps, who had come from Virginia, where his father, John Phelps, was a rich landowner and a member of the House of Burgesses. The Phelps family was established in New England in 1630, and Lucy's grandfather was of the southern branch of the family.

Though only a girl of nineteen at the time of her marriage to Marsham, Lucy Phelps had participated in the hardships and heroisms of the frontier life of the time. On coming to Kentucky, her father had settled at Boonesborough, and Lucy and her sisters were the friends and companions of the daughters of that colorful pioneer, Daniel Boone. Lucy's family were inhabitants of the fort at Boonesborough during the memorable siege of 1778, by a combined force of Indians and English soldiers, and Lucy, with other courageous pioneer women of the fort, carried powder in her apron from the magazine outside the fort to the riflemen within. Her brothers, Josiah and George, were members of Captain Harrod's company, in which Richard Brashear was an officer. Her marriage to Marsham in 1789 is said to have been the first marriage in the frontier town of Louisville.

As we have noted above, in 1779 and 1789, Marsham Brashear had taken 1400 acres of land in Jefferson County, south of Louisville on Salt River. There he established his home and thither he took his young bride. He lived there for seventeen years, and reared a family of two sons, Richard and Eden, the former named after his uncle; and four daughters, Cynthia, Sarah, Patricia and Cordelia. He died in 1807, having seen Kentucky erected into a state and admitted to the Union in (1792), and having played no small part in the pioneer development of "The Dark and Bloody Ground." A highly treasured memento of Marsham is a photostat copy of the original document, signed by Patrick Henry, the then Governor of Virginia, conveying 400 acres of land to Marsham Brashear. This copy is now in the writer's possession.

After the death of Marsham, his eldest son, Richard Brashear, Sr., (1789-1851), continued to live on the estate

and operate it for his mother, who was the owner under the terms of Marsham's will. This will, admitted to probate December 4th, 1807, provided that all of Marsham's property should go to his wife Lucy as long as she remained unmarried. In the event of her death or remarriage the estate was to be equally divided between Richard and Eden, the two sons. Lucy never married a second time, but lived to be ninety-three years of age, dying in 1854. She thus outlived all of her children, and neither Marsham's sons ever held title to the estate; although, as noted before, Richard lived upon it and enjoyed its use, though for his mother's benefit.

Eden the younger of the two sons of Marsham, in 1811 sold his prospective interest in the estate to Richard for a cash consideration, and set out for newer country to make his fortune, which he did handsomely. He adventured down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, settling finally in Claiborne County, Mississippi, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and accumulated a handsome fortune, most of which he used for building and endowing a school and a Hospital. He never married and died in 1839. He is buried near the town of Grand Gulf, Mississippi.

Marsham's daughters married as follows: Cynthia to John Stallings; Sarah to Thomas Stallings, and Cordelia to a Marsham Brashear, who appears to have been a first or second cousin, and who later removed to Indiana.

In 1809, two years after Marsham's death, his son Richard married Sarah Stallings, sister of the two men who had married two of Richard's sisters. To this union were born two sons. The elder was Richard Brashear, Jr., who in 1848 married Elizabeth Ann Ridgeway. They had a son Beverley Brashear, who in 1914, was living at Lebanon Junction, Kentucky. The second son of Richard, Sr., was Barak Brashear (1818-1846), the great grandfather of the writer. Richard, Sr., died in 1851, and upon his death his mother Lucy signed over all title in Marsham's estate to Richard, Jr., her grandson, on consideration that he was to pay her a sum of money annually until her death. As above noted, Lucy died in 1854, or three years after deeding Marsham's estate to Richard, Jr. From Richard, Jr., the estate passed out of the hands of the family.

This estate lies in Bullitt County, Kentucky, near the town of Shepherdsville. On it is an old family burial ground, and it is supposed that Marsham is buried there, though it is not possible to prove this, as the graves are unmarked. The writer's father visited the spot on September 7th, 1916, and with the help of the then owner of the old Marsham Bra-

shear estate, located a grave supposed to be that of Richard, Sr., son of Marsham. A huge oak tree had grown there, all but obliterating the grave.

The writer's grandfather, Barak Brashear, so called from a Biblical name of Hebrew origin signifying "lightning," was born April 8, 1818, at the family home on the Marsham Brashear estate. Being the younger son and without prospect of inheriting land, he turned to the business of building, which he pursued for a while in Louisville, but later removed to Henderson, Kentucky, where he settled and continued his business. Here he married on December 31, 1846, Sarah Hancock, daughter of Syllanus Hancock and his wife, Jane Faulkner. Sarah Hancock, through her father was a descendant of the Virginia branch of the Hancocks, from which came also John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Barak established his home in Henderson, and was a substantial citizen of the community, serving as a member of the City Council in 1854. His wife bore him four sons and four daughters, but one of the sons, Richard, and three of the daughters, Sarah, Lucy and Jeffie, died in youth.

The eldest son, Robert Brashear (1848-1927), married Anna R. Bell, of Baltimore, the marriage taking place at Henderson, on March 7, 1877. Two years later he removed to St. Louis Missouri, where he engaged in the wholesale paper business in which he continued until his retirement. He settled in Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, and reared a large family. His eldest son, George E. Brashear (born 1878), was married in 1903 to Emily A. Schenck of St. Louis, in which city he now makes his home. He has one son, George, Jr., born in 1914. Harry R. Brashear, the third son of Robert (born in 1884), was married in 1920 to Vera F. Finnerty, of St. Louis, and they have one son, Harry R. Jr., born in 1921. They make their home in Los Angeles, California, where Harry, Sr., is Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Lucy F. Brashear, a daughter of Robert, was married in 1916 to Ernest E. Acheson, and with her husband and two children Annie A. (born 1918), and Edwin Robert, (born 1925), makes her home in Kirkwood. Elizabeth, the other daughter of Robert, and her mother, are now living at the family home in Kirkwood. Joseph and Lute, the other sons of Robert are now dead.

The eldest daughter of Barak, and the only one of his family now living, is Ella Brashear Gibson, born in Henderson, Kentucky, January 8th, 1850. She is the widow of Stephen W. Gibson, and now makes her home near Beuchel, Kentucky, a suburb of Louisville. She has four sons, two daughters,

and several grandchildren, one of whom, George F. Gibson, Jr., was graduated from Yale in 1925.

Another son of Barak was Benjamin Brashear, who was born in 1856 and died in 1896. Three of his daughters are now living, Nancy Brashear Schaeffer, Fannie Brashear Smith, and Ella Brashear Bixler. His only son, Elliot Brashear died many years ago.

The writer's father, Walter Brashear, Sr., was born April 27th, 1866, at Henderson, Kentucky, the youngest of the eight children of Barak. He was named after Dr. Walter Brashear, previously mentioned in this sketch, who had died just a few years before the birth of the writer's father, and achievements were a source of family pride. His mother died when he was eight years old, and his elder sister, Ella, was entrusted with his upbringing. He was devoted to her all of his life, and it was while returning to Louisville after a few days visit at her home in Beuchel that he met with his untimely death, December 29th, 1927.

As a young man he entered his father's business, but later set up a business for himself. He made his home in Henderson, and was the builder of several large tobacco factories there, as well as of many courthouses, schools, hospitals and other public buildings in Western Kentucky and Southern Indiana. On September 6th, 1892, he married Maude Lightfoot Johnson, daughter of Monroe M. Johnson and his wife, Jennie W. Watson, of Henderson, and a great granddaughter of Samuel Johnson of Viringia, (1744-1813), a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Two children were born, Walter, Jr., the writer of this sketch, in 1899; and Sara Johnson Brashear, in 1904.

Entering a larger field of business, Mr. Brashear removed to Louisville in 1910, with his family, and there made his home. His wife died there in 1921; he continued active and was successful in business until his sudden death in 1927, four days after Christmas, when he was struck and killed by an automobile. He and his wife both are buried in the family lot in Fernwood Cemetery. Henderson.

Sara Johnson Brashear, his daughter, in 1925, married Salem H. Ford, son of the late A. Y. Ford, President of the University of Louisville. They make their home in that city, and have one daughter, Sara, two years old.

The writer of this sketch was a student at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1921. He is a member of the Sigma Chi and Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternities. He married Gretchen

A. Kramer, formerly of Newcastle, Indiana, on November 10th, 1927, and makes his home in New York City, where he is engaged in business.
New York City, May 1, 1929.

MRS R. L. ARNOLD, GREENVILLE, MISS.

(*Julia Marie Johnson Arnold*)

Julia Marie Johnson, born near Port Gibson, Mississippi, August 20th, 1896, married Robert Lowry Arnold, born Vicksburg, Mississippi, September 15th, 1887. Marriage date, September 7th, 1920. Issue:

None.

Daughter of Albert Sidney Johnson, born Vicksburg, Mississippi, January 30th, 1862, and Mary Hughes McAlpine Bagnell, born near Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 2nd, 1874. Issue:

Mrs. R. L. Arnold, (above).

Granddaughter of Daniel Vestner McAlpine, born near Port Gibson, Mississippi, in 1837, and Julia Lewis Morehead, born Port Gibson, Mississippi, in 1840. Issue:

Robert Harper McAlpine;

Edward Kirby McAlpine;

Charles Morehead McAlpine.

Great granddaughter of Dr. Bushrod Washington Morehead, born in 1809, and Mary Ann Hughes, born Shepherdsville, Kentucky, April 1821.

Great, great granddaughter of Captain Benjamin Hughes and Nancy Brashear, born January 7th, 1797.

Great, great, great granddaughter of Ignatius Brashear, born March 28th, 1768 and his wife, Sylvia Orme. Issue:

Nancy Brashear, (above);

Ruth Brashear, married Wm. B. Lindsay;

America Brashear;

Robert Brashear;

Lucy Brashear.

(Ignatius Brashear, above, was the son of Nacy Brashear, see part 2, page 2 for record back to Benjamin Brashears, the colonist).

CHRISTY GENTRY BRASHEAR

Killeen, Texas

Christy Gentry Brashear, born Cook County, Texas, February 20th, 1860, married Catherine Cornet, born July 10, 1864. Married February 14, 1883. Issue:

Bessie Mand, born November 30, 1883, married J. E. Sloane;

Nancy Malvina, born March 18, 1886, married W. J. Mangham;

George Thomas, born March 13, 1888, married Mary Morrow;

Arthur Price, born December 24, 1888, married Louis L. Ward;

Cora Lee, born May 31, 1893, married Dumas Carter;;

Nora Lucretia, born, married W. C. Jackson;

Elsie Taylor, born December 10, 1901, married Cecil Reed.

Son of Guy Brashear, born in Kentucky, August 31st, 1813, and his wife, Nancy Jane Gentry, born in Kentucky, January 8th, 1882. Issue:

R. R. Brashear, born October 8th, 1844;

John Brashear, born March 27, 1858;

Guy Thomas Brashear, born March 12, 1869;

Christy Gentry Brashear, (above);

Viola Brashear (married Maddox).

Grandson of Thomas Brashear, born in Kentucky and his wife whose maiden name is not available. It is probable that Thomas Brashear immigrated from Kentucky, to Boone County, Missouri, with several of his children. Issue:

John William, Cornelius, Thomas, Guy, Rebecca, Sallie and Nancy.

ARTHUR PRICE BRASHEAR

Temple, Texas

Arthur Price Brashear, born Coryell County, Texas, December 24, 1888, married Louis L. Ward, born Coryell County, Texas, November 27th, 1895. Marriage date June 28th, 1917. Issue:

Arthur Price Brashear, Jr., born June 9, 1918;

Opal E. Brashear, born May 19, 1920;

Francis N. Brashear, born March 13, 1922.

Note—For further record see that of Christy Gentry Brashear, Killeen, Texas.

JOHN EWING PRICE

(Contributed by his wife, Mrs. Mary D. H. Price,
Seattle Washington)

John Ewing Price, born, Lebanon, Tennessee, August 12, 1857, married Mary D. Hickman, born Columbia, Missouri, October 14th, 1866. Marriage date, June 8, 1885. Issue:

Hickman Price, born June 9, 1886, Jefferson City, Missouri, married Mary W. Fraser, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Andrew Price born February 18, 1890, Denver, Colorado, married Virginia Wiley.

Son of James Barry Price, born, Danville, Virginia, January 19, 1832, and his wife, Mary Murphy, born Franklin St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, February 22, 1834, died Lebanon, Tennessee, October 9, 1890. Issue:

Andrew Price, born April 3, 1852, married Anna Margaret Gay;

John Ewing Price, (above);

William H. Price, born November 15, 1860, died, 1927.

Walter Brashear Price, born January 26, 1863, married first, Constance Muriel Jones; second, Minnie Dearing; third, Cecelia Margaret Maher.

Grandson of John Barrett Murphy and his wife, Lucy C. Brashear. (Note: Lucy C. Brashear was married twice, her first husband was a Mr. Brown, by whom she had four children, namely Ignatus Brashear Brown, Wilson Brown, Walter B. Brown.) By her second husband, John Barrett Murphy, John B. Murphy, Jr., Thomas Murphy and Mary Murphy (above).

Great grandson of Ignatus Brashear, Jr., born March 28, 1768, and his wife, Mary or Sylvia Orme, daughter of John Orme. Issue:

Nancy Brashear, born January 7, 1797, married Captain Benjamin Hughes and had the following children, William Hughes, Mary Ann Hughes, Col. Henry Hughes and Maria Jane Hughes;

Ruth Brashear, married Dr. Wm. B. Lindsey;

Robert Brashear, married Elizabeth Unsell, daughter of John Unsell of Bardstown, Kentucky;

Lucy C. Brashear, who married John Barrett Murphy, (above).

Great great grandson of Ignatus (Nacy) Brashear, born April 17, 1734, and his wife, Frances Pamela Edmonston or Frances Pamela Catryl (Note There is some confusion as to the maiden name) born April 14, 1736. Issue:

Mary Brashear, born March 5, 1760, married Mr. Wilcanon, of Maryland and had issue namely, Iloyd, Ignatus and Thomas. The first son, Thomas, married a cousin, Belinda Wilcannon, and lived in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, where they had three children Henry, Loren and Mary. Ignatus Wilcanon, the second son never married. Thomas Wilcanon the third son, married Mrs. Mary Ressau.

Elizabeth Brashear, born July 12, 1761, married Mr. Crispe had two children John and Margaret.

Ann Brashear, born March 23, 1763, married Basil Crow.

Thomas C. Brashear, born November 10, 1764, married Frances Berry, had a son named Otho.

Samuel Brashear, born October 12, 1766;

Ignatus Brashear, Jr., born March 28, 1768, (above);

Robert Brashear, born August 31, 1769, married Elizabeth Harrison;

Archibald Edmondston Brashear, born November 2, 1771.

Levi Brashear, born November 12, 1773, married Camilla Lansdale, Bardstown, Kentucky, had five children, Richard Brashear, killed in the Mexican War; William Brashear, Frances Brashear, who married Clark Temple; Camilla Brashear, who married Andrew Porter Parker and Walter Brashear, who married Miss Crutchfield;

Dr. Walter Brashear, born February 11, 1776, married first, Margaret Barr; second, Rebecca Filton;

Joseph Brashear, born December 9, 1778;

Dennis Brashear, born August 13, 1780, married Miss McDowell had a daughter Pamela who married a Mr. Trotter.

Ruth Brashear, born September 13, 1782, married John Hackley had daughter Margaret, who married Charles Shreve and had the following children, John A. Shreve, Charles Shreve, Jr., James Shreve and Ruth Shreve.

See part 2, page 2 for the record of Ignatius (Nacy) Brashear, back to the original Colonist, Benjamin Brashear.

LILLIAN BRASHEAR WOLT

John Brashear of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was I understand, one of the twenty-two children. He married Margaret Cecelia Ayres. She was the daughter of the Rev. Robert Ayres of Franklin, Pennsylvania, who had come to Franklin from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, (Fayette County). She had two sisters, Emily, who married Thomas McDowell, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; and Amy, who married John Galbraith of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Robert Ayres Brashear, only child of John Brashear and Margaret Cecelia Ayres Brashear, was my father.

He was a civil engineer and lived in Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Ann (or Sally Ann) Seaton, daughter of John Seaton of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Jane Timblin (or Timlin). Until 11 years of age lived with her grandparents, Robert Seaton and his wife, Mary Davis Seaton, on a farm in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Robert Ayres Brashear and Sarah Ann Seaton were married in Franklin, Pennsylvania, spent their entire married life there. Their eight children are:

William Galbraith Brashear, of Ithica, New York, who married Frances Sweazy of Ithica, New York. Their children are: Florence May, Charles Sweazy, Harry John (died in infancy); Mabel, Edna, Howard, Grace and Helen.

Harry Cartwright Brashear, of Scottsbluff, Nebraska, who married Lenore Goulden in Franklin, Pennsylvania. Their children are Robert Ayres Brashear of Scottsbluff, Nebraska and John Goulden Brashear of Mitchell Valley, Nebraska (Scottsbluff, postoffice).

Frederick Lane Brashear, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, who married Lula May Thompson. Their only child Clara Maude married John Clairon Heasley of Franklin, Pennsylvania.

Charles Gillette, died at the age of two.

Lillian, who married Frederick D. Wolt of Orange, New Jersey, married in Mitchell Valley, Nebraska, moving later to Gering, Nebraska, then to Scottsbluff, Nebraska and then to Norfolk, Nebraska. Their children are Amy Lillian and Helen Josephine both of Norfolk, Nebraska, 112 South 12th St., Norfolk, Nebraska.

Amy Cecelia, who died at the age of fourteen in Franklin, Pennsylvania.

Jeanie Marguerite, who married Flavel L. Wright of Scottsbluff County, Nebraska. Present address 12 Arundel Place, St. Louis, Missouri. Their children are Rhea Brashear, who married Edwin Lee Mott of St. Louis, Missouri; and Frederick Flavel, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who married Eliza Bailey of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The children of Frederick and Eliza Bailey Wright are Francis Bailey and Jean.

Robert Ayres Brashear of Mitchell, Nebraska, who married Nina Esther Hull of Gering, Nebraska. Their only child Phillips Ayres died at the age of three.

Robert Ayres Brashear, my father, born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1811; married February 15, 1856; died September 19, 1875 at Ithica, New York.

Genealogical Notes Concerning Brassieur Family of Virginia and Maryland

Compiled by Orra Eugene Monnette of Los Angeles, Calif.,
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Genealogy*

The Brassieur Family, as the name is variously spelled in America, is of French Huguenot ancestry and representatives of the family, forced to flee from France, because of religious persecution, settled on the Isle of Thanet, England, very early in the Seventeenth Century. This island forms the northeast extremity of the county of Kent, England, surrounded on the north and east by the sea and south and west by the River Stour. With a length of nine miles and an area of forty-one square miles, it is comparatively small and insignificant, but has achieved some fame from its noted watering places of Ramsgate, Margate and Broadstairs.

In considering how surnames have been changed and their spellings varied, sometimes beyond recognition of their original patronymics, reference by example appears in a Maryland Genealogical magazine, which is quite interesting at this point.

"We find the name Hammond spelled Hamon and even Hamor.

One of the most striking examples of the diversity of spelling in a single name is *that* of the French Huguenot, Benoist Brasseuir, who came into Maryland from Virginia, in 1658, and was naturalized in 1662. After this the spelling of his name and that of his descendants has varied as follow:

Brasseuir, Brasseur, Brashieur, Brashear, Brasshear, and Brashears."

In the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. III, page 410, there is a comparable discussion of family name variations, and among many pertinent and expressive examples there is included this same name of Brassieur, in the following language:

"There was a great deal of reckless independence in the spelling of that day, 'and, the following is an exhibit: 'BRAZIER, BRASURE, BRASHEAR, BRASSEUR, BRASSIER, BRASHAW,' which is easily demonstrable by an examination of the old documents and records.

From Virginia records and authorities, it is clear that the family first settled in the Isle of Wight County, wher Thomas Braser, (probably a brother of Robert, Sr.), appears

as a witness to the will of Anthony Jones, which was executed August 16, 1649. (Va. Mag. Hist. & Biog. Vol. VI, p. 246, and Idem. Vol. VII, p. 219).

In another place in the same magazine (Vol. XXXI, page 359,) the name is given as "Brashore"—of Isle of Wright County, Virginia, and variations appear running the gamut of Brashear, Brazure, Brassieur, (the latter of which is more common in Maryland); and the reference is to a "Margaret Brassieur, who married in Isle of Wright County, Virginia, Thomas Jordan, who was born in 1634 and died in 1699." If she were near his same age, i. e., she was born circ. 1636, eligible to be the daughter of Robert Brassieur, Sr.

It is quite certain that Robert Brassieur, Senior, came to Virginia soon after the year 1636 and before 1640, for June 1st, 1636, Peter Johnson obtained a patent for 600 acres of land (Isle of Wright Records), located "in the County of Warrisquicke, on the south side of Warrisquicke Creek and abutting upon Nansemond River, (which latter location is important, in the light of subsequent residence of the family in Nansemond County, Virginia.) and under this patent the persons named as "headrights" are "Peter Johnson, John Day, John Powell, Ambrose Meador, Gabriel Wilson, John Baker, Ann Sharp, his wife. This patent was renewed by Sir John Harvey in the names of Robert Brasseur and Peter Rey. Teste me, Tho. Cocke, Cl." (Va. Mag. Hist. & Bio. Vol. V, page 101 and Idem. Vol. VII, page 285.)

That, Robert Brassieur, Senior, was in Virginia before 1640 is proven by the record, October 7, 1640, concerning "Thomas Pursell, servant unto Robert Brassure," (Va. Mag. Hist. & Bio. Vol. V, page 85.)

Further, in an account of the Fowke Family of Virginia in the "Dinwiddie Papers," Chandler Fowke, son of Col. Gerard Fowkke, is mentioned as having come to Virginia in 1650, possessing at least three children:

1. Chandler,
2. Gerard
3. Elizabeth

the last of whom married.....(?) Brazier, son of Robert Brazier of Isle of Thanet, England," etc * * * (Va. Mag. of Hist. & Biog. Vol. IV, page 86.)

The most important early record is that printed in "Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-166 (1912) Richmond Virginia, by George Cabell Greer, (page 43).

"Brasseur, Kath., 1653, by Robert Brasseur, Nansemond County."

"Brasseur, Bennett, 1653, by Robert Brasseur, Nansemond County."

"Brasseur, Persie, 1653, by Robert Brasseur, Nansemond County."

"Brasseur, Mary, 1653, by Robert Brasseur, Nansemond County."

These importations of members of his own family by Robert Brasseur and their location in Nansemond County, determines their actual settlement. Bennet Brasseur (Sic) is that Benoist, Benois, Benjoers, (Benjamin) Brassieur, who soon after the time of the above record removed to and was naturalized in Maryland. Of course, the record given does not include all the children of Robert Brassieur, Senior, nor identify his wife. She was probably Elizabeth, daughter of Chandler Fowke, (supra). Nor does it include John Brassieur, the most prominent member of the family in Virginia, who served as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Nansemond County as early as 1683 and as late as 1701. In an account of the Pitt Family, there is noted a grant, dated 1682, for 235 acres of land, to John Brashear (Son of Robert Brashear), which had descended from George Stevens to the said Brashear, "as marrying Mary, daughter of Col. Robert Pike." (Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. VII, page 311). This is further elucidated by reference (Idem, Vol. VII, page 237 to Isle of Wright County Records and to the will of Robert Pitt, dated June 6, 1672, proved June 9, 1674, (Son of William Pitt and Mary Pitt of Bristol) to "dau. Brashi-ere."

However, John Brassieur, son of Robert, Senior, had a first wife, Mary, who was the daughter of Thomas Cocke, the third in line of the name. The Cocke genealogy runs through several pages of the Virginia Magazine and this reference is given in several instances. (Vol. IV, page 86, Idem. p. 213; Vol. V, p. 85, Idem. p. 184-5, Vol. III, p. 410) The Cocke Family in Henrico County, Virginia.

The Huguenot phase of this family is most interestingly exemplified by that quaint and curious record of Benois (Benjamin) Brassieur, when he was naturalized in Maryland. This is so important that it is quoted in full, (foll.). (Page 465)

DENIZATION OF B. BRASSIEUR

(1662)

Caecilius absolute Lord and Proprietary of the province of Maryland and Avalon Lord Barron of Baltimore, etc. To all persons to whome these presents shall come Greetinge: In

our Lord God Everlasting, Whereas Benois Brasseur late of Virginia and Subject of the Crowne of France having transported himeselfe, his wife and children into this Province here to inhabite hath besought us to grant hime the said Benois Brasseur leave here to inhabite and as a free Dennizen freedome land to home and his heires to purchase Knowe yee that wee willing to give due encouragement to the Subjects of that Crowne Doe hereby Declare them the said Benois Brasseur, his wife and children as well those already borne as those hereafter to bee borne to bee free Dennizens of this our province of Maryland and doe further for us our heires and Successors straightly Enjoine, Constitute, ordeine and Command that the said Benois Brasseur be in all things held treated, reputed and esteemed as one of the faythfull people of us our heires and Successors borne within this our province of Maryland and likewise any lands Tenements, Revenues, Services and other heridnants whatsoever within our said province of Maryland may inhirite or otherwise purchase receive take, have, hold, buy and possess and them may occupie and enjoy, give, sell, alyen and bequeath as likewise all liberties franchises, privileges of this our province of Maryland freely, quietly and peacably have and possess occupie and enjoy as our faythfull people borne or to bee bborne within our said province of Maryland without the lett, molestations, vexacon, trouble or grievance of us or heires and Successors and Custome to the Contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding, Given at St. Mary's under the great Seale of our said province of Maryland this fourth day of December, in the One and thirtieth yeare of our Dominion over the said province Annoq Domini, One thowsand Six hundred Sixty-two, Wittnes our deare Sonn and heire, Charles Calvert, Esqr, Our Leiuetennt of Our Said Province of Maryland.

Signed CHARLES CALVERT"

(Page 489) 1662—"Pattents of Dennizacon to Thomas Lamore and Peter Lamore of French descent. Ut est folio 157, mutatis mutandis to Benois Brassieurs."

(Page 513)—"February 22th, 1664. By the Lieutennt Generall Ordered, Antonie Le Compete hav pattent of Dennizacon to him his wife and children. Mutatis Mutandis in folio 157 to Benois Brasseurs."

(Page 529)—July 13th, 1665—"By Order from the Leiuetennt Generally then Nicholas ffountaine late of Virginia and Subject of the Crowne of France had Pattent of Denizacon of this province.

Idem Mutatis Mutandis ut est verbatim pro Benjamin Brasseur in folio 157."

"Dated ut supra."

(Archives of Maryland, Vol. III, Proceedings of Council of Maryland, 1636-1667 (1885) Index and pages 485, 489, 513 and 529.)

This Huguenot lineage has been recognized by the Huguenot Society of America, and in 1907, Mrs. Imogene B. Oakley of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was elected a member, qualifying under this ancestry and record. (See Fifth Rev. Ed. of Huguenot Ancestors, Huguenot Society of America, Margaret A. Jackson, 1929, pp. 7 and 34.) (Orra Eugene Monnette is also a member.)

The name in this instance is entered as "Brasseur, Brashear."

It is said that Benois Brasseur, son of Robert Brasseur, Sr., came into Maryland from Virginia in 1658, and it is certain that he was soon prominent enough to be appointed one of the Commissioners of Calvert County, where he settled, in the year 1661. This record follows:

(Page 424) "Comrs for Calvert County. Idem Comon and oathe to Thomas Eprigge, Thomas Trueman, Thomas Manning, Thomas Brookes, George Peake, Francis Anketill, Hugh Stanley.

In the Archives of Maryland, Vol. XLI, Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1658-1662 (1922), p. 419, in the year 1660, he was named as "Benja Brasheers" in a summons as a grand jurymian, and on p. 511 of the same authority he was subpoenaed to testify as a witness:

(Page 419)—1660—"Several warrants issued to the respective Sherriffes of the Counties hereafter mentioned to retourne members to a Grand jury, who retourne as followeth, vizt:

The Sherriffe of St. Maryes County—Mrs. Robert Cole, Mr. John Waran, Mrs. Richard Bennett, Mr. Richard Lloyde, Mr. Wm. Browne, Mr. Walter Pakes.

Calvert—Benjamin Brasheers, Mr. Thomas Trueman, Mr. William Ewens, Hugh Stanley, Mr. Arthur Ludford, George Peake, ret. Lame."

(Page 511)—1661—"Jdem demds Subpa ad testificand Francis Chalke et ix and Benjamyn Brashere to testefye, etc., Subpa mde."

It is certain that his father accompanied Benjamin Brasseur to Maryland and dying he left a will dated 4th, December, 1665, proved 16th December, 1665, in which he is styled, "Robert Brashieur, Sr." His wife had preceded him in

death, and he only makes a single legacy to any one of the name, "Mary Brashieur," who could have been neither his wife nor the wife of his son, Benjamin, as the latter was dead in 1663. His daughter, Mary, may have been still living, unmarried.

"BRASHIEUR, ROBERT, Sr., 4th Dec., 1665.
16th Dec., 1665.

To Thomas Tovey, Thomas Frost and Thomas Smith,
land on which testator lived.

To Robert Jarvis, Mary Brashieur, personality.
John Cobreth, house and land.

Test: John Cobreth, Mark Clear, John Bennett.

—Maryland Calendar of Wills, Baldwin (1904) p. 33."

Benjamin Brassieur, son of Robert, Sr., was certainly dead in 1665, according to the above record, and likewise in 1663, for at that date "Mary Brasseur, widow of "The Cliffts," died, leaving a will without date, but in the order of chronology of the record, having assigned to the year, 1663, but which was probated 25th May, 1663, naming three sons, not 21 years of age and four daughters not 16 years of age, all too young to be other than the children of herself, widow, and at the same time of her deceased husband, Benjamin Brassieur, and further the names of these children are easily indentifiable in later records as the children of Benoist (Benjamin) Brassheieur.

BRASSEUR, Mary, widow of 'The Cliffts,' 25th May, 1663. To sons Robert, Benjamin, and John, land; to be of age at 21 years. To daughters Mary, Anne, Susanna, Martha and Elizabeth, personalty; to be of age at 16 years. Test: Theophilus Lewis. —as. Pugsley."—Maryland Calendar of Wills, Baldwin (1904), p. 25.

The eldest son, Robert Brassieur, of Mary Brassieur, widow, was living in 1677 when in the will Thomas Paget of Calvert County he was made overseer with Francis Billingsley. (Idem) (p. 194. —Maryland Calendar of Wills, Baldwin (1904) p. 194.

The son, Benjamin Brassieur, of Mary Brassieur, widow, died in 1675, leaving a nuncupative will probated March 3rd, 1675| This identified him and his sister Martha above."

"BRASSEUR, BENJAMIN, (nunc.), Calvert County, 3rd March, 1675, *Sister Martha, exec., and sole legatee of estate, real and personal.

Test: Anthony Kingsland, Wm. Haward.

*Martha Brasseur, being an infant under 17 year, of age, adms. of this estate was granted to her father-in-law

(step-father), Thomas Sterling, during her minority."—Maryland Calendar of Wills, Baldwin (1904) p. 119.

Before treating of the third son, John of Mary Brassieur, widow, an interesting record is to be found connecting this family with the Virginia relationship. In the will of George Billingsley, recorded in the Maryland records (Idem. p. 149) he is called "Of Upper Norfolk, Virginia." and Jno. Brashieur is named as a witness.

The son, John Brassieur, of Mary Brassieur, widow, died somewhere between the dates hereinafter given, for he left a will "of Calvert County, Maryland," dated 15th September, 1692 and probated 19th October, 1696, record of which follows:

"BRASIER, JOHN, Calvert County, 15th September, 1692, 19th October 1696. 'To wife Ann, extx., all real estate; at her decease to pass to William, ed. son of Wm. Derumple, and hrs., and to Martha Kent, dau. of Henry Kent. In event of death of William Derumple or Martha Kent without hrs., deceased's portio nto pass to Henry, son of Wm. Derumple, afsd.

Overseers: Wm. Derumple, Wm. Nicholls.

Test: Wm. Nichols, Chas. Lansby, Jas. Mackelaming."—Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 2 (1901) p. 113.

In subsequent Maryland records, the Brashieur Family appears in Calvert, Prince George and other Counties, a fairly numerous progeny, leaving many descendants.

In connection with the foregoing records, the following should be added here:

"BRASSEUR, MARTHA, sister and extr. of Banj. Brasseur of Calvert County, married Henry Kent, Jr., 1674."—Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol XVI, pp. 280 and 285.

KENT FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND

Henry Kent, Senior, "demands 50 acres of land for his own transportation hither to inhabit." Warrant issued April 30, 1658, (Monnet Family Genealogy, by Orra Eugent Monnette, (1911), p. 312), and other records up to year 1664, showing, "That I, Henry Kent of the Cliffts, in Calvert County, Maryland *** all my right for land of these ten persons," naming his wife, Thomesin Kent; sons, Henry, John and Thomas Kent, et al.

Henry Kent, Sr., Calvert County, died in 1677, or after for he left a will dated 5th May, 1677, in which is recited:

KENT, HENRY, Sr., Calvert County, 5th May, 1677. To son Henry and hrs., 70 A., 'Rockhould.' Ex. not given. Test: Henry Barents, Jno. Bown, Cordlius Johnson.

Note—by deposition of Francis Malden recorded in Calvert

County records, 24th November, 1699, it appears that Henry Kent, Sr., divided 'Rockhould' afsd. among his three sons, viz: John, Henry and Richard."—Maryland Calendar of Wills Vol. II, (1906) p. 238.

His wife, Thomasine Kent, was either a sister or a daughter of George Young, for not, that:

"24th December, 1675, came George Kent of Calvert County, produced the will of Thamson Kent, and prays to be appointed administrator."—Monnet Family Genealogy, Libr 7, Folio 192, p. 347.

The son, Henry Kent, Jr., according to the marriage record above, married Martha Brassieur, daughter of Benoist (Benjamin) Brassieur and his widow, Mary, "of the Ciffts, Calvert County, Maryland," and died in 1688, leaving a wife living, and a will of record.

They, in turn, had a son, John Kent, (wife, Mary) who in turn married, 1721, as his second wife Jeannette Dallrymple, born about 1693, died 1757, who had married for a first husband, John Tucker, who died in 1721.

DALRYMPLE FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND

This lineage was headed by William Dalrymple, Senior, of Calvert County, Maryland, who came before 1666, for in that year there was surveyed for him land with other associates in the County. He was a neighbor to the Brasshears, Thomas Sterling, who called his son, William "Brother Dalrymple," Henry Kent, Jno. Scott, et al. He had at least two children and more, Christian, who married (1) Thomas Stirling and (2) John Scott, and a son, Williaf Dalrymple, Junior, born before 1668, who married Anne Brashears, and had children: 1. Henry; 2. John; 3. Anne; 4. Jeannet, born about 1693.

Gathering up the related threads, Elizabeth Kent was a daughter of John Kent of Calvert County, Maryland, married about 1721, in Calvert County, Maryland, Jeannette Dalrymple (Tucker), widow of John Tucker, born about 1693, died 1757. She was a daughter of William Dalrymple, Jr., born before 1668, Calvert County, Maryland; married about 1685, Anne Brassieur, daughter of John Brassieur, in turn the son of Benoist (Benjamin) Brassieur. The wife of John Brassieur was Anne Sterling, daughter of Thomas Sterling, (above), wife Christian Dallrymple, which accounts for Thomas Sterling being father-in-law (step-father) of Martha Brasseur, in the will record (ante.).

As though to clinch the foregoing deductions in the will of John Scott of Calvert County, Maryland, 1699-1700, "To Thomas Sterling and JEAN DALRUMPLE," who subsequently married (1) John Tucker, and (2) John Kent (supra)

The intermarriages with the Brassieur family and these related families of Calvert County, Maryland, brought into the Monnet family, the Brassieur blood strain.

Isaac Monnet, son of Pierre Monnet and wife Catherine Pillot, born in province of Ancient Poitou, France, being Huguenot refugees, migrater with his father and mother to London, England, where they were all naturalized in 1688, and his younger brother, Pierre Monnet, Jr., removed to the Huguenot settlement being formed at Staten Island, Richmond County, New York, while Isaac Monnet migrated to Calvert County, Maryland, where he appeared in the records before 1700. (Monnet Family Genealogy, Orra Euguent Monette, Los Angeles, California, 1911.)

In addition to the foregoing genealogy, this pedigree appears in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 46, 1915, p. 304, and has recently been reprinted, Monnet Pedigree and Coat of Arms, in the collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Vol. VI, part II, Register of Pedigrees, Vol. II, pp. 3 and 145.

Isaac Monnet lived at "The Ciffts," Calvert County, Maryland, not far from the widow, Mary Brashier, wife of Benoist (Benjamin) Brasheier where, about 1699, he married Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Willia mand Sarah Williams, Among other children in the next generation was:

William Monnett, born May 21, 1702 at "The Ciffts," Calvert County, Maryland, dier by or about 1776, at the same place, and was married about 1725 to Elizabeth Kent, who in turn was a daughter of Jeannett (Dalrymple) Kent, who married (1) John Tucker, (2) John Kent, as above.

From this point the lineage by generations is Isaac Monnet, born about 1726 at "The Cliffts," Calvert Couty, Maryland, died before 1798, at the same place, married about 1745 at Christ Church, Calvert County, Maryland, to Elizabeth Osburne (daughter of Thomas Osburne), born 1726, at Charles County, Maryland, died after 1798, at Calvert County, Maryland.

Abraham Monnett, born March 16, 1748, at "Gerer," Calvert County, Maryland, died December 7, 1810 in Salt Creek Township, Pickaway County, Ohio; married, 1772, at Marlborough, Prince George County, Maryland, to Ann Hilliary (daughter of William and Margaret (Crab) Hilliary),

born June 11, 1748 at Prince George County, Maryland, died September 2, 1833 at Salt Creek Township, Pickaway, Ohio.

Residence: Prince George and Frederick Counties, Maryland, Swan Pond Lands, Hampshire County, near Knobley Mountain, Virginia, (now West Virginia) and was pioneer to Pickaway County, Ohio in 1802. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Children: Isaac, William, John, Ann, Thomas, Osborn, Margaret, Jeremiah Crabb, Elizabeth, Ralph, an infant.

Rev. Jeremiah Crabb Monnett born September 12, 1784, near Knobley Mountain, Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia); died September 1, 1864, near Monnett Chapel, Bucyrus Township, Crawford County, Ohio; married May 2, 1805, at Cumberland, Maryland, to Aley Slagle (daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Burrell) Slagel, born March 1, 1788, at Slagel Manor, on Potomac River, Hampshire County, Virginia, (now West Virginia); died August 12, 1868, at Monnett Chapel, Bucyrus Township, Crawford County, Ohio.

Residence: Anderson Bottom, Hampshire County, Virginia, (now West Virginia); Cumberland, Alleghany County, Maryland, Pickaway, aMrion and Crawford Counties, Ohio; he was an Ohio pioneer and a circuit reider. (Methodist).

Children: Jacob, Isaac, Thomas, Abraham, Elsie, Margaret, Hannah, Ann, John Jeremiah Crabb, Mary Thomas Jefferson, Martha, Nancy, child died young, child died young.

Abraham Monnett, born October 12, 1811, at Anderson Bottom, Hampshide County, Virginia, (now West Virginia); died March 19, 1881, at Bucyrus, Ohio, married June 9, 1836, near Cireleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, to Catherine Braucher (daughter of Conrad and Maria Catherine (Riechelsdorfer) Braucher), born November, 7, 1815, at Salt Creeg Township, Pickaway, County, Ohio, died February 8, 1875, at Bucyrus Township Crawford County, Ohio.

Residence: Marion and Crawford Counties, Ohio, and Bucyrus, Ohio; he was a banker and one of the wealthiest agriculturists in northern and central Ohio.

Children: Ephriam Braucher, Martha Ellen, Oliver, John Thomas, Elsie, Augustus Eddy, Mervin Jeremiah, Mary Jane, Madison Welch, Melvin Henry, Amina Josephine and Catharine La Vendee.

Mervin Jeremiah Monnette, born August 24, 1847, at Scott Township, Marion County, Ohio, died (living in 1929 at Los Angeles, California, married January 5, 1869, Olive Adelaide Hull, daughter of George Washington Hull and Artemissa Scribner.

Children: Orra Euguene, Clark Fremont.

Orra Eugene Monnette, born April 12, 1873, at Dallas Township, Crawford County, Ohio, living 1929, at Los Angeles, California, m. (3) Helen Marie Kull, Los Angeles, California, Dececmber 15th, 1917 (daughter of Christian G. Kull and wife, Anna Helen Margueretta Winkler) living at Los Angeles, California, to whom has been born one daughter Helen Hull Monnette, born August 26, 1920.



Brashear---Brashears Directory for 1928-1929

(Compiled from City Directories)

ARKANSAS

Fayetteville

Joe Brashears, Rural Route.

Fort Smith

Sterling A. Brashears, 321 North 7th

Hot Springs

Georgie Brashear, 419 Lincoln Boulevard

Meedie Brashear, 419 Lincoln Boulevard

Wm. Brashear, 419 Lincoln Boulevard

Little Rock

Carl M. Brashear, 222 Cross Street

Cecil Brashear, 2415 Izard

Elbert Brashear, 912 Louisiana

Mrs. Eula M. Brashear, 811 Wolfe

Jas. M. Brashear, 1504 Hanger

Jno. D. Brashear, 3819 Compton

John M. Brashear, 2800 Chester

M. Neal Brashear, 301 Ridgeway

Walter G. Brashear, 2415 Izard

Wyatt M. Brashear, 2415 Izard

Jemima Brashears, 719 Wolfe

Lelia Brashears, 1100 Louisiana

Texarkana

H. S. Brashear, 1217 Hazel

R. G. Brashears, 2524 Walnut

KANSAS

Fort Scott

Mrs. Susan Brashears, 1506 E. Wall

Hutchinson

C. T. Brashear, 221 East 11th

Dr. J. W. Brashear, 123 East 19th

Dr. W. C. Brashear, 705 North Main

Kansas City

Herbert H. Brashears, 1617 South Birch

Horace Brashears, 1619 Birch

Ollie Brashears, 2215 Ruby

Roscoe Brashears, 2931 North Tremont

Ottawa

J. B. Brashear, 1145 South Willow

Richard E. Brashear, 1145 South Willow

Parsons

Geo. S. Brashear, 711 South 24th

Wichita

Ray E. Brashear, 21 North Holyoke Avenue

Winfield

Porterfield F. Brashear, 811 Menor.

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green

C. W. Brashear, 627 Fairview

Claude Brashear, Lehman Avenue

Mrs. R. L. Brashear, Louisville Park

W. C. Brashear, 309 Main

Walter Brashear, 710 Tenth

Covington

Addie Brashear, 319 Gerrard

Frankfort

Fannie B. Brashear, 131 East Main

Lexington

Alma Brashear, 109 West High

Belt Brashear, 373 North Broadway

Earl J. Brashear, 108 West High

Mrs. Mable Brashear, 725 Sunset Drive

Anna B. Brashear, 809 South 22nd

Betty Brashear, Newburg Road

Chas. H. Brashear, 1349 Olive

David Brashear, 450 Hiawatha

Elizabeth Brashear, 971 South Preston

Elizabeth Brashear, 1112 South Fourth

Miss Gense J. Brashear, 1340 South Third

Ida N. Brashear, 3218 Michigan Drive

Isabelle Brashear, 1612 Chichester Avenue

Jas. L. Brashear, 1612 Chichester Avenue

Katherine A. Brashear, 305 South 43rd

Leon Brashear, 1831 South Third

Lonzo S. Brashear, 845 East Jefferson

Maggie Brashear, 652 South 21st

Marvin A. Brashear, 719 South 23rd

Mary Brashear, 1711 St. Louis

Mary Brashear, 1364 South Sixth

McCormick Brashear, 936 South First

Richard Brashear, 1219 East Broadway

Robert D. Brashear, 971 South Preston

Robert P. Brashear, 1005 Ash

R. Helm Brashear, 1349 Olive

Samuel L. Brashear, 1711 St. Louis

W. I. Brashear, 955 Weis-Gaul Third Avenue Annex

Maysville

Jas. Brashear, 530 West Second
Jas N. Brashear, 530 West Second

Middlesboro

Dr. J. P. Brashear, 1926 Cumberland

Owensboro

Gilbert Brashear, 1620 East 10th
Josephine Brashear, 1202 Daviess
Lucille Brashear, 1202 Daviess
Myrtle Brashear, 1328 West Fourth
Mrs. Portia Brashear, 1620 East 10th
Richard H. Brashear, 1810 Lewis
Silas A. Brashear, 1202 Daviess

Winchester

Dr. G. W. Brashear, 32 South Burns

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

Anatole Brashear, 1825 North Villere
Arthur Brashear, 5903 North Robertson
Marcel Brashear, 824 Arabella

MARYLAND

Annapolis

Benjamin Brashear, 3 Dean
Bernard Brashear, 50 Pleasant
Elenor Brashear, 240 Prince George
Elizabeth Brashear, 72 First
John Brashear, 237 Hanover

Baltimore

Abrilla Brashear 1714 Linden
Albert Brashear, 2930 Frederick
Andrew Brashear, 201 Mt. Olivet
Chas. Brashear, 2740 East Chase
Christine Brashear, 1228 Oakhurst
Hillary O. Brashear, 2613 Francis
Marion Brashear, 2022 Wilhem
Myrtle Brashear, 1800 Madison
Albert Brashears, 3151 Frederick
Andrew D. Brashears, 3504 Fairview Avenue
J. Brashears, Jr., 3504 Fairview Avenue
B. Raymond Brashears, 5315 Hamilton
Benjamin Brashears, 3904 Cottage
Benjamin S. Brashears, 382 Elm Avenue
Chas. G. Brashears, 1937 East Biddle
Claude I. Brashears, 623 West Baltimore
Della Brashears, 743 Washington Boulevard

Edw. Y. Brashears, 4 North Rose
Francis A. Brashears, 2436 Maryland Avenue
Frank L. Brashears, 1824 Aiken
Janet Brashears, 2740 East Chase
Jos. Brashears, 1834 Aiken
Jos. K. Brashears, 1937 East Biddle
Kath M. Brashears, 3820 Elm Avenue
Lena Brashears, 4 North Rose
LeRoy M. Brashears, 325 Front Hill Avenue
Lillian E. Brashears, 1824 Aiken Avenue
Mildred Brashears, 677 Washington Boulevard
Milton S. Brashears, 2016 McElderry

Cumberland

Avey Brashears, 530 Woodside Avenue
Elsie Brashears, 530 Woodside Avenue
Ira M. Brashears, 123 Fifth

East Port

Dorothy Brashears, Bay Ridge Avenue
Harold Brashears, Bay Ridge Avenue
Luther Brashears, Bay Ridge Avenue
Wm. Brashears, Bay Ridge Avenue

Hagertsown

Kenneth Brashears, 715 Salem Avenue

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson

A. K. Brashear, 767 Arlington

MISSOURI

Columbia

Minnie M. Brashear, 605 South 4th
Frances Brashear, 316 McBaine
Scott Brashear, 316 McBaine

Hannibal

Geo. W. Brashears, North Hayden

Independence

A. A. Brashear

Jefferson City

Florence E. Brashear, 223 East Capitol
Florence M. Brashear, 223 East Capitol
Henry L. Brashear, 1829 West Main

Joplin

Cyrus H. Brashear, North Main
Jas. T. Brashear, 1041 Wall

Ralph Brashear, 530 St. Louis
Ruel R. Brashear, 2216 Annie Baxter Avenue
Stephen Brashear, North Main

Kansas City

Chas. L. Brashear, 1101 East 11th
Earl R. Brashear, 920 Paseo
Frank Brashear, 615 West 16th
Godfrey S. Brashear, 4906 Woodland Avenue
Harvey M. Brashear, 2059 Holmes
Loren S. Brashear, 3422 Brooklyn
Madge Brashear, 4906 Woodland Avenue
Nannie L. Brashear, 2533 Spruce
Wm. A. Brashear, 2533 Spruce
Wm. A. Brashear, Jr., 2533 Spruce
Virgil Brashears, 1907 East 24th
Wm. J. Brashears, 1035 Pennsylvania

Moberly

Ira S. Brashears, 440 Woodland

St. Charles

Frances Brashear, 201 Clay
Mark Brashear, 201 Clay

St. Louis

Albert R. Brashear, 5730 Vernon
Albert R. Brashear, Jr., 5730 Vernon
Chas. A. Brashear, 4965 Parker
Charles E. Brashear, 6962 Mardel
Clyde O. Brashear, 2013 East John
Donald Brashear, 1403A North 21st
Geo. Brashear, 3934 West Pine
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Walter Brashear, 3952 Walsh
Wm. Brashear, 1507 South 39th
Wm. Brashear, 4609 McPherson Avenue
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Noidine Brashear, 705 West Fifth

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Miss Esther Brashear, 917 Mills Avenue
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Brashear, Laura, Columbus Avenue NW cor. 25th
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Brashear, Roy, 835 Hazlett
Brashear, Tilden, 1128 East Twenty-Ninth

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Brashear, Myrtle, 801 Ingalls Building
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Brashear, James J., 510 Highland Place
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1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the English language. It deals with the various influences which have shaped the language from its earliest beginnings to the present day.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the various dialects of the English language. It discusses the differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary between the different dialects and the reasons for these differences.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a study of the various literary forms of the English language. It discusses the development of the novel, the short story, the drama, and the poetry, and the various influences which have shaped these forms.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various grammatical forms of the English language. It discusses the various parts of speech, the various tenses, and the various grammatical constructions.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various literary movements of the English language. It discusses the various movements from the Renaissance to the present day, and the various influences which have shaped these movements.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various literary figures of the English language. It discusses the various figures from the Renaissance to the present day, and the various influences which have shaped these figures.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the various literary periods of the English language. It discusses the various periods from the Renaissance to the present day, and the various influences which have shaped these periods.

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